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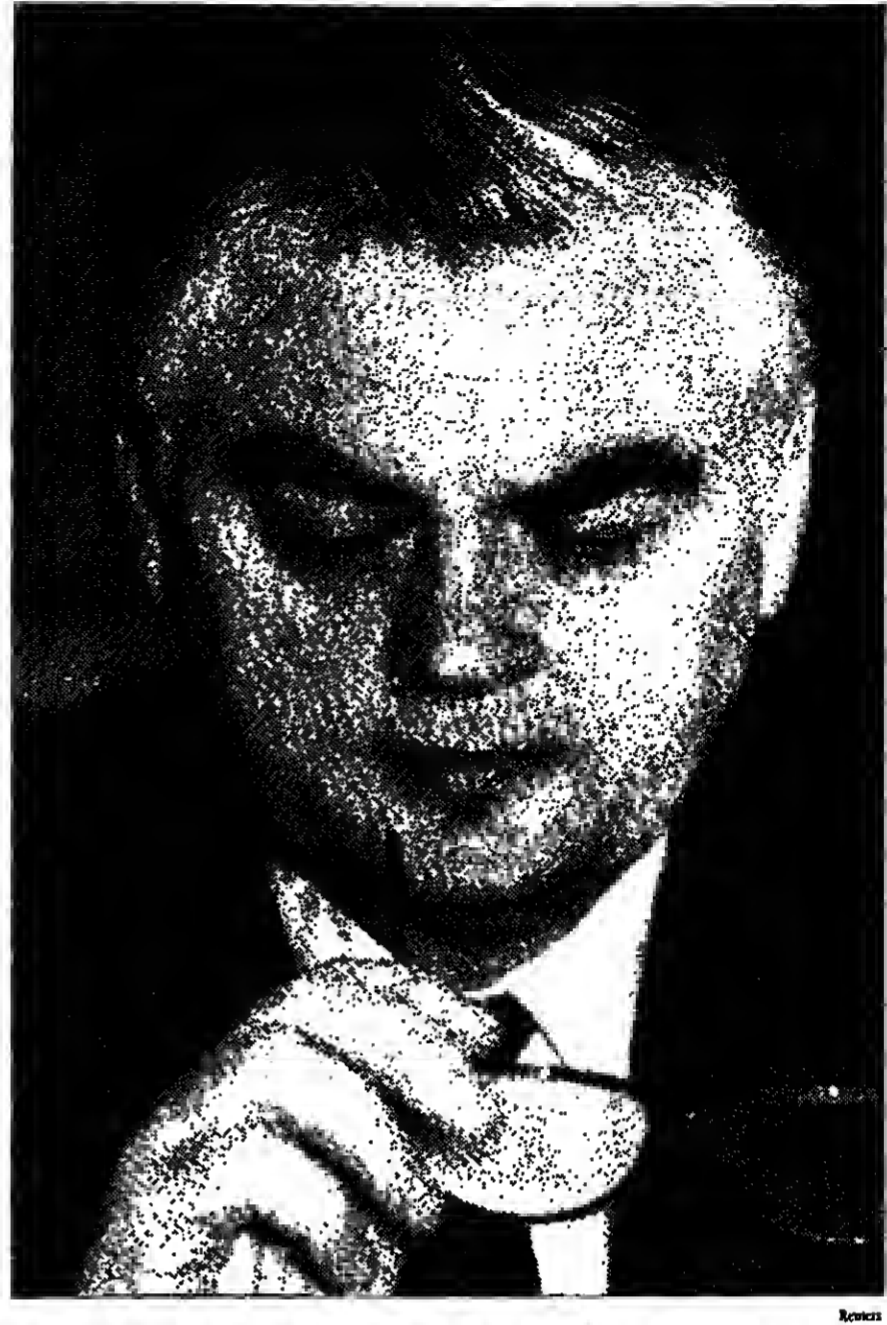
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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1992

U.S. Military Chief on Bosnia: Stay Out Powell Defends Position Against Even Limited Intervention

By Michael R. Gordon... WASHINGTON — Reflecting a debate about the use of U.S. forces in regional conflicts, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is questioning the use of even the most limited forms of military intervention to protect the Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina or to try to stop the fighting.



Norman Lamont shortly before the EC meeting on Monday. He praised the European Monetary System as "a key factor of economic stability and prosperity in Europe."

EC Officials Vow to Resist 'Two Speeds' For Europe

By Tom Redburn... European Community finance ministers vowed Monday to resist any moves toward a "two-speed" monetary system that would divide Europe into different economic camps.

Bonn Calls Off V-2 Rocket Celebration

By Marc Fisher... BERLIN — Germany's aerospace and arms industries, and the federal government in Bonn, bowed Monday to foreign demands and dropped plans to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the first launching of Hitler's "wonder weapon," the V-2 rocket.

Perot, After Hearing Bush and Clinton Aides, Hedges on Returning

By Paul F. Horvitz... WASHINGTON — Ross Perot returned to the limelight Monday, holding court in Dallas for advisers to the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates on their plans for economic revival.

Beijing's Advice to Seoul: Ease Up on North Korea

By James Sterngold... BEIJING — President Yang Shangkun of China warned the visiting South Korean president, Roh Tae Woo, on Monday that too much international pressure on the hard-line Communist regime in North Korea might slow rather than advance the reunification of the Korean Peninsula.



CASTING SINS AWAY — Jews praying in Tel Aviv as they ritually cast sins into the sea Monday, the Jewish New Year's start.

Kiosk Air Crash at Katmandu Kills 167... All 167 people aboard a Pakistani Airlines Airbus 300 died Monday when the airplane crashed near the Katmandu airport just before it was scheduled to land.

Market data table including Dow Jones, Nikkei, and The Dollar exchange rates.

The (Bomb) Secret's Out Global Drive to Harness Electricity From Fusion Leads U.S. to Compete

By William J. Broad... NEW YORK — The U.S. government, which battled for decades to keep the workings of the hydrogen bomb secret, is beginning to declassify some of the most sensitive aspects of its design and to let American scientists publish them in scientific literature.

China's Army Plows Its Swords Into Market Shares

By James Sterngold... BEIJING — It is a lazy afternoon on the outskirts of China's capital, in the hills near the majestic tombs of the Ming emperors. Little breaks the stillness except occasional birdsong.

Diminutives... A vertical column of text on the far left edge of the page.

Various marginal notes and small text fragments on the right edge of the page.

Rightists' Vow: To Make Germany 'Great Again'

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

CHEMNITZ, Germany — He is tall and powerfully built, with close-cropped hair, a pockmarked face and a rough charisma that has made him a leader of rightist youth gangs in the Chemnitz area.

Although he will not give his name to outsiders, many young people know and admire him. They see him as someone who not only complains about conditions in Eastern Germany but also stands ready for action, including attacks on foreigners.

"When there is violence, I'm there right away," he told a visitor after stepping out of his customized Trabant. He said he had taken part in several attacks on hostels for asylum-seekers.

"People here have no jobs and no hope, and meanwhile our government is giving money to foreigners for nothing," he fumed. "It's time to stand up for Germany. We're going to clean up this country. No foreigners, no film, no drugs, no pornography and work for everyone. Germany is going to be great again."

Chemnitz has been the scene of several attacks, and both young people and the city authorities say a major assault like the one last month in Rostock, 450 kilometers (280 miles) north of here, is entirely possible.

Conversations with rightist youths suggest that although most of them are frustrated, angry and prepared for violence, they are largely without political ideology. Many are unemployed and come from families whose lives have been thrown into upheaval by German reunification.

But a small number of young people, perhaps only a few dozen, have schooled themselves with neo-Nazi propaganda and emerged as leaders of amorphous gangs that harass and beat foreigners, attack cafes favored by leftists, and hurl rocks and bottles at hostels where asylum-seekers live.

The immediate source of the conflict is the growing number of foreigners who are streaming into Germany seeking political asylum. The number of applicants for asylum this year is expected to be more than half a million, double what it was last year. All are entitled to live at government expense until their cases are decided, which usually takes months or even years.

But even if every foreigner in Germany were to disappear overnight, youth workers say, some new group of victims would be found.

"You have to understand the background of this problem," said Tobias Kogge, youth services director in Chemnitz. "In the old East Germany, kids had a path clearly laid out for them. They went to school, they were given a career, they were trained and then they went to work. Living conditions weren't great, but everyone had what amounted to full social protection."

"The unification process has been compressed into too short a time, and these kids suddenly see themselves without anything. Kids feel disoriented and overwhelmed. They develop feelings of hatred. In moments of social crisis, people look for someone to blame. Foreigners are the most convenient target."

Adding to the alienation these young people feel is the stark, claustrophobic ugliness of their surroundings. Many rightist groups in Chemnitz are based in and around Fritz-Hecker-Gebiet, a dense concentration of towering apartment buildings built in the 1960s and 70s.

Grim complexes like this are home in many of the angry rioters in Rostock and other communities, and no one is surprised that one of the best-known extremist groups in Chemnitz calls itself Heckert SS.

Though 85,000 people live in the Heckert complex, including about 17,000 young people, there is not a single gym, movie house, theater, library or sports field. Through the efforts of Mr. Kogge and others, six small youth clubs have been kept open.

Outside of a youth club, a handful of young people gathered on a recent afternoon. Two were recognized neo-Nazi leaders who wore iron cross emblems and patches proclaiming "I'm Proud to be German." The others were admitting followers.

"Gassing Jews is not what we're interested in, but Hitler had some good ideas," said one of the leaders. Asked which of Hitler's ideas were good, everyone quickly admitted the same answer: work. Under the Nazi regime, they said, there were jobs for all.

"There was something else, too," said one leader. "In the Hitler era, Germany was something good, something clean, something big and powerful. Now we're covered with dirt."

Although several members of the group were drinking or already inebriated, they rallied against drug use, and one said he was prepared to kill anyone he found smoking hashish. Youth workers said that hashish, like long hair, is taken as a symbol of leftist sympathy, while alcohol is considered a mainly proletarian intoxicant.

All said they were ready for violence, not only against foreigners but also against anyone they perceived as unclean.

"Something is very wrong in Germany," complained one youth. "We're going to fix it."

167 Killed As Pakistani Jet Crashes In Nepal

The Associated Press
KATMANDU, Nepal — A Pakistani airliner carrying 167 passengers and crew crashed on a pine-covered slope as it approached the Katmandu airport Monday, killing everyone on board. It was the second air disaster here in two months.

The pilot of the Pakistan Airlines Airbus A300 had given no sign that anything was wrong before contact was lost with the plane as it neared Katmandu on a flight from Karachi, Pakistan. Officials said the weather was "normal."

The airline said in Pakistan that the plane may have been flying too low as it neared Katmandu. The plane was flying at 7,500 feet (about 2,300 meters) when it should have been at 9,000 feet, an airline official said.

Rescue crews that reached the site by helicopter said the plane was on fire. An airman lowered himself on a rope for a closer look at the crash site about 22 kilometers (14 miles) south of Katmandu, but found no evidence of survivors, said an official of the Katmandu airport, Nagendra Prasad Ghimire.

Airline officials said at least 89 of the 155 passengers were Europeans and that the jet had a crew of 12. Thirty-five Britons, including a missionary family with three children, were among the passengers, the Pakistani airline reported in London. Most of the other Britons were headed for climbing vacations in the Himalayas, the airline said.

The missionaries were identified by All Nations Christian College in Ware, England, as Andrew Wilkins, 38, and his wife, Helen, 36, who was pregnant.

Airline officials in Karachi said the passengers also included 12 Dutch citizens, 29 Spaniards, 10 Italians, 2 Swiss, 1 German, 10 Nepalese, 2 Bangladeshis, and 12 Pakistanis.

A Thai Airways jetliner, an Airbus A310-300, crashed into a mountain north of the Katmandu airport on July 31 after it overshot the runway on a landing approach, killing 113 people.

The cause of that crash is still being investigated, but the manufacturer of the aircraft said the evidence pointed to pilot error. A Canadian team investigating the crash said last month that the pilot had struggled with faulty wing flaps minutes before the disaster.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iliescu Holds Lead in Romania Vote

BUCHAREST (AP) — Voters appear to have given President Ion Iliescu, a former Communist, a commanding lead in the Romanian second elections since the end of Communist rule, early official returns showed Monday. With just under 4 percent of the ballots counted, Mr. Iliescu was leading with about 42.6 percent. The nearest Democratic opposition candidate, the dean of Bucharest University, Emil Constantinescu, had 33.1 percent, and the radical nationalist Georgehe Funzani had the 13.2 percent.

The results roughly correspond to early predictions based on exit polls, which showed Mr. Iliescu winning 46.9 percent of Sunday's vote to 31.6 percent for Mr. Constantinescu. Rules require a runoff Oct. 11 if none of the six presidential candidates receives a majority. But analysts said a runoff appeared Mr. Iliescu was headed for almost certain re-election. Official TV reported that 74 percent of the 16.4 million eligible voters participated.

Guzmán Is Moved to Island Off Lima

LIMA (AP) — Abimael Guzmán Reynoso, the Shining Path guerrilla chief captured earlier this month, has been moved under tight security to a heavily guarded naval base on an island off Lima, the police said. Mr. Guzmán, facing a military tribunal and life imprisonment, was moved from police custody in the capital to the naval training base on San Lorenzo, a small island within view of Lima.

President Alberto Fujimori ordered Mr. Guzmán moved, apparently over fears of a Shining Path attempt to free him from the headquarters of the anti-terrorist police in Lima, the newspaper El Comercio reported. There have been several escapes from the building in recent weeks. San Lorenzo is one of the most heavily guarded military bases in Peru.

Suharto Is Said to Back Japan at UN

TOKYO (APF) — President Suharto of Indonesia expressed support Monday for a permanent seat for Japan on the United Nations Security Council, Japanese officials said. He made the remarks during a meeting with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, they said.

The Indonesian leader was quoted as having said that the current Security Council, organized by five powers following the end of World War II, was out of date. Countries other than the five — Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States — should be allowed to become permanent members, he said.

India Seeking Investment by French

PARIS (AP) — India's prime minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, arrived Monday for a three-day visit in which he is expected to solicit French investment, discuss weapons purchases and ensure continued supply of nuclear fuel. His schedule includes meetings with President François Mitterrand, Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy and cabinet ministers.

Mr. Rao's year-old government has scrapped many rules that had long discouraged Western investment, and he is now intent on attracting more of it. He is expected to seek investment by French companies in chemicals, computer software, aeronautics and telecommunications.

Talks Over 3 Gulf Islands Collapse

ABU DHABI (Combined Dispatches) — Talks between the United Arab Emirates and Iran on three disputed islands collapsed Monday, a day after they started, and the emirates blamed Tehran.

The U.A.E. believes the Iranian side shoulders the responsibility for not achieving progress in the negotiations, an official statement said. "The U.A.E. has no choice but to resort to all available peaceful means to assert its sovereignty over the three islands," Iran rejected any challenge to its claim to sovereignty over the islands.

Iran's chief delegate said that Tehran would not discuss the Greater and Lesser Tunbs, seized by Iran in 1971, before then they had belonged to the sheikhdom of Ras al Khaima. The Tunbs and Abu Musa are situated at the head of the Gulf. (APF, Reuters)

Impeachment Vote Is Due in Brazil

BRASILIA (WP) — The Brazilian Congress will vote Tuesday on whether to begin impeachment proceedings against President Fernando Collor de Mello for corruption, culminating the most acute crisis in Latin America's largest nation since the turmoil in the early 1960s that led to two decades of military dictatorship.

The vote will determine whether Brazil sinks further into paralysis and political confrontation, if Mr. Collor is supported, or moves into a new period of weak but stable government, if he is impeached. Two-thirds, or 536, of the 503 members of the lower house must vote in favor to start the impeachment process. If they do, Mr. Collor will be suspended from office for 180 days while he is tried by the Senate. He will be replaced by Vice President Itamar Franco.

Mr. Collor is accused of taking \$6.5 million in illicit payments for his personal spending from a businessman who ran a kickback ring inside the government, and of lying to cover up the payments.

Presidents of Croatia And Yugoslavia to Meet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BELGRADE — The Yugoslav and Croatian presidents have agreed to meet on Wednesday to try to solve the problems between their two countries, at war since July last year, the UN peace envoy Cyrus R. Vance said Monday.

Mr. Vance and the European Community mediator, Lord Owen, co-chairmen of the Geneva conference on Yugoslavia, spoke in reporters after a day of meetings with Yugoslav and Serbian leaders.

The co-chairmen have invited Presidents Cosic and Tujman to meet them to begin talks with the aim of solving problems between their two countries," Mr. Vance said, referring to President Dobrica Cosic of the rump state of Yugoslavia and President Franjo Tujman of Croatia.

"The two presidents have agreed and their first meeting will take place in Geneva this Wednesday," Mr. Vance said.

In Sarajevo, meanwhile, three persons were killed and more than 20 injured when a shell hit a cemetery during a funeral, Bosnian radio said.

The attack on Monday was similar to one that shocked the world in early August.

The radio blamed Serbian irregulars for firing the shell, but there was no proof who was responsible. Doctors at the city's French hospital confirmed the casualty figures and said many of those wounded were in serious condition.

The earlier attack, on Aug. 4, occurred during the funeral of two orphans. The grandmother of one of the children and four other people were injured, but no one was killed on that occasion.

Bosnian radio also reported on Monday that tank, mortar and artillery fire had rained on the town of Gradaca in northern Bosnia-Herzegovina, killing four people, and that heavy shelling on Sarajevo's Croatian-held western suburb of Stup had wounded six.

The radio also said that an attack that began a week ago on the town of Jajce in western Bosnia was still going on. According to reports from the town of 50,000 there was no water or electricity, and food and medicine were running out.

A Croatian radio report said a small number of Yugoslav Army jets had attacked with rockets in the area of Stavovski Samac, inside Croatia on the Bosnian border.

Mr. Vance and Lord Owen, who arrived in Belgrade on Monday, also hope to prevent the Serbs from beginning a further round of "ethnic cleansing," the name given to the forced eviction of non-Serbian populations, in western Bosnia.

And they were expected to bring up the question of increased "aerial combat activities" in Bosnia and the demilitarization of Prevlaka, the strategic peninsula 50 kilometers (30 miles) southeast of Dubrovnik on the border between Croatia and Montenegro. (Reuters, APF)



A Serb cleaning up with his mother's help after returning from the front in the battle for Jajce.

More Russian Troops Set for Tajikistan

MOSCOW — Russia on Monday ordered more troops to the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan, where an incipient civil war is threatening to spill into Russian bases and across the Afghan border.

Russia's Defense Ministry was increasing its troop strength reportedly to as much as 10,000. It was acting formally at Tajikistan's request, although a ministry spokesman said the forces were there only to defend Russians.

A virtual civil war has erupted in the poor, mountainous republic bordering Afghanistan since democratic and Islamic groups began taking power from the former Communist president, Rakhman Nabiev, in recent months.

Farmers and rural workers in the southern Kulyah and Kurgan Tyube regions rebelled against the new leaders last month in a conflict that has its roots mainly in tribal and territorial disputes.

Russian officials have reported a flood of smugglers bringing in arms from Afghanistan, as well as weapons raids on Russian military bases that are responsible for guarding the Afghan-Tajik border. A Tajik envoy in Moscow said the troops were needed to seal the border, because "there are weapons pouring into Tajikistan from the outside."

Russian residents have been leaving Tajikistan in growing numbers in recent months, fearing a backlash against them because of rising nationalist and religious passions.

The new troops would be used "to stop the actions leading to the capture of armaments, military hardware and ammunition belonging to Russian troops, as well as illegal actions by warring groups against Russian servicemen and their families," the Defense Ministry said in a statement.

A ministry spokesman said the 201st Division in southern Tajikistan would be increased to its full complement; he gave no figures, but Western estimates say that could be up to 10,000 men. He said the troops had orders to fight only if attacked. He said they also might take part in evacuating ethnic Russians.

A local official in the region quickly condemned the deployment and demanded that the whole division be withdrawn.

Nurali Kurbanov, head of the Kurgan Tyube city executive, was quoted by the Itar-Tass press agency as calling the deployment a "crime against the Tajik people" and demanding that the leadership of Russian troops be prosecuted.

The deployment announcement came as pro-Nabiev fighters in the Kurgan Tyube region captured 10 tanks and armored personnel carriers from the 201st Division, according to the government.

Red Tape and Disputes Slow Moscow Aid

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bureaucratic red tape in Moscow and Western capitals, together with quarrels over the repayment of \$70 billion in foreign debt incurred by the Soviet Union, has seriously slowed aid to Russia, international financial officials say.

The delays mean that Russia will not receive this year the \$24 billion promised in April by President George Bush and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, although most of the money should arrive by the end of March 1993.

The delays are important because Russia factories and consumers need Western currency to buy the imports needed to revive industrial production. Western officials worry that continued economic decline could lead in unfavorable political changes.

Some loans have not even been offered because of disputes about the terms and overdue past debts, while some loans to pay for imports have been made available but are not being tapped as the plunging value of the ruble makes enterprises wary of buying costly goods even with government financing.

"The money is not getting in there, that is very, very true, and we need to get those credits in there," said Eugene K. Lawson, the vice chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. The bank, a U.S. agency, recently agreed to finance \$221 million worth of exports to Russia.

Viktor F. Kromyov, an adviser to President Boris N. Yeltsin who handles foreign-assistance issues, said in Moscow last week: "All credit lines have been cut off because we have not been able to pay for the old ones. There are no credits now."

Mr. Kromyov may have been exaggerating. The U.S. Agriculture Department, for example, has announced that it will guarantee loans for Russia's purchase of another \$1.15 billion worth of American grain. And Canadian officials point out that Russia has barely touched a \$100 million credit for industrial equipment.

The \$24 billion pledge included \$11 billion of bilateral aid. The IMF has calculated that bilateral aid to Russia totaled nearly \$5 billion in the first half of 1992, suggesting that the \$11 billion target would be reached if the same pace is maintained in the second half.

The rest of the \$24 billion package is to come from the postponement of interest payments by Russia, new loans from multilateral institutions like the IMF and the World Bank, and a special fund to defend the value of the ruble.

But the specific makeup of the \$24 billion has always been murky.

"We received one contradictory document after another about what was in and what was not, and then the dates slipped," said Jeffrey Sachs, a Harvard professor and economic adviser to the Russian government.

A variety of problems explain Russian officials' complaints that aid is behind schedule and less than they had expected. Central to the problems is Russia's inability to raise foreign currency to pay its 61 percent share of the Soviet debt.

Deputy Prime Minister Alexander N. Shokin of Russia said that Spain had frozen a \$1.5 billion line of credit because Russia was \$200 million behind on its debts.

A British official said the European Community would postpone the release of a \$460 million food loan because the Community had not received a \$13 million interest payment.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which was in line up to \$1 billion this year, has only recently agreed to lend \$17 million because of difficulty in finding reliable borrowers, and has not disbursed any money.

The IMF granted Russia a \$1 billion credit nearly two months ago, but no money has been used because the interest rate, 7.5 percent, is too high, Mr. Shokin said.

U.S. government backing for \$2.2 billion worth of oil and gas deals in Russia has been held up by a dispute between the United States and the World Bank over whether the repayment plans would erode the World Bank's claim to receive precedence on any payments by Russia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Scandinavian Airlines System has opened its first hotel in Asia, the SAS Royal Beijing, midway between the international airport and the center of the Chinese capital. (APF)

Norwegian cabin personnel of SAS have threatened to strike at midnight Tuesday if their demands for job guarantees and the rehiring of laid-off workers were not met, according to a union official. An airline spokesman said that such a strike would affect about 30 percent of domestic flights and only marginally affect the carrier's international flights. (AP)

Sixty-two people were killed and 66 others injured in 45 accidents on Spanish highways between Friday evening and Sunday midnight, a traffic department spokeswoman said Monday. About 1,400 people died in traffic accidents in Spain from June to September. (AP)

The Weather



Forecast for Wednesday through Friday

| Region | Today | Tomorrow | Day After |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| North America | Partly cloudy | Partly cloudy | Partly cloudy |
| Europe | Partly cloudy | Partly cloudy | Partly cloudy |
| Asia | Partly cloudy | Partly cloudy | Partly cloudy |

| City | Today | Tomorrow | Day After |
|----------|-------|----------|-----------|
| London | 12-18 | 13-19 | 14-20 |
| Paris | 11-17 | 12-18 | 13-19 |
| New York | 10-16 | 11-17 | 12-18 |
| Tokyo | 15-21 | 16-22 | 17-23 |

Raids in 4 Nations Net 201 Suspects

The Associated Press
ROME — A joint Italian-U.S. anti-drug operation against the Sicilian Mafia and Colombian cocaine rings has led to the arrests of 201 people in four countries, officials announced Monday.

Rodrigo Páez González Camargo, the head of the foreign office of the Colombian National Bank who has represented his country on international anti-drug commissions, was among those picked up, authorities reported.

The arrests, in the United States, Italy, Britain and Costa Rica over the past week, were announced at a news conference attended by senior Italian officials and the U.S. ambassador, Peter Secchia, who said: "This is only one battle in a war that goes on. We can't stop here."

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CAMPAIGN '92 / THE HOMOSEXUAL ISSUE

ELECTION NOTES

Campaign 'Contributions' of the Free Variety

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — An important-looking document purged from the fax machine at Clinton for President campaign headquarters...

New Yorker's Ads Show 'Pit Bull' Qualities

WASHINGTON — It is money — specifically, a war chest of more than \$3.7 million — that has allowed Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, a Republican, to quickly hit the airways with ads aimed at stealing the thunder of his Democratic opponent, Robert Abrams, the state attorney general.

Democrat Faltering in Race Against Specter

PHILADELPHIA — Lynn H. Yeakel, who won an upset victory in the Democratic primary for a U.S. Senate seat in Pennsylvania with a 20-day advertising blitz, has begun blanketing the state with three image-building television commercials. A lot is riding on these advertisements and those that come in the next five weeks, because political analysts say the Yeakel campaign has been floundering.

Quote-Unquote:

Wayne R. LaPierre Jr., executive director of the National Rifle Association: "We're doing our best to Clinton-proof Congress. We seek candidates pledged to vote against any gun-ban bill he may send to Congress."

Both Sides Are Looking To Shake Up Congress

By Adam Clymer New York Times Service WASHINGTON — While each presidential candidate claims that only his election can bring change to the capital, change of historic proportions in another branch of government, Congress, is guaranteed. Both parties' insiders and outsiders are already at work trying to shape those changes.

Away From the Hustings

Hospitals are apparently violating Medicare law, federal investigators say, citing that many facilities, under financial stress, are increasingly looking to doctors as a source of additional money and demanding payments for the referral of patients.

In Backlash Over 'Bashing,' Gay Bloc Mobilizes for Clinton

By Michael Isikoff Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It may not be the center of the political universe, but on San Francisco's Castro Street, the hub of the city's large homosexual community, there is no doubt about which presidential candidate is the favorite.

Gay people are going ape — they're going crazy over Clinton," said Dennis Peron, a veteran AIDS and gay rights activist who lives in the Castro district. "You see voter registration tables every weekend, and they're registering gay people by the droves. Every single block on my street has a Clinton-Gore sign."

staging fund-raisers that are raking in hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Clinton campaign and other sympathetic candidates.

"This is the first time that gay and lesbian issues — our very existence — have really been an issue in a campaign," said Tim McFarley, executive director of the Human Rights Campaign Fund, the nation's largest gay political lobby, which is sending 500 volunteer organizers to line up voters for Mr. Clinton in six target states.

Over the weekend, the Christian Action Network, another organization on the religious right, began spending \$300,000 to air a 30-second anti-Clinton ad that features footage of protest marches by homosexuals in black leather juxtaposed to claims that Mr. Clinton's vision includes "job quotas" and "special civil rights" for homosexuals.

Mawyer, who founded the Christian Action Network two years ago. "When they want to take their agenda in the streets, we will meet them in the streets, we will meet them in the halls of Congress."

As the group's ads show, when homosexuals rarely voted on gay issues, if only because they were never debated openly, at least not at the national level. Because large segments of the gay community are educated and affluent, Republicans were competitive. It is impossible to measure precisely, but some activists estimate that President George Bush captured as much as 35 percent of the homosexual vote in 1988.

Even during the first two years of his presidency, Mr. Bush was viewed sympathetically by many homosexuals. He was, for example, the first president to invite gay leaders to the White House following the passage of the Hate Crimes Statistics and Americans With Disabilities acts, a move that riled some on the religious right.

convention, the federation dropped its support for the Bush-Quayle ticket. "Politically, it's very much in my interest to stop George Bush, and I will do whatever it takes to stop his ticket," said Mr. Tafel, who estimates that the gay vote "will be 90 percent for Clinton."

So lopsided a vote could become crucial in some states. Glen Maxey, a Democrat who last year became the first openly gay person elected to the Texas Legislature, has been leading an intense voter registration drive in Austin's large gay community.

Mr. Maxey thinks that gay voters "will be the margin" if Mr. Clinton carries Texas. "It's a solid block vote the Republicans can't pry away with dynamite at this point," he said.

Bush Is Taunted Over Debates

Clinton Calls President 'Kid in a Play Yard'

The Associated Press

BALTIMO, South Dakota — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas said Monday that President George Bush was behaving like "a kid in a play yard" in his refusal to debate under rules set by a bipartisan commission.

In dodging a debate on the commission's terms, Mr. Bush was saying, in effect, "We will do it my way or no way," Mr. Clinton declared in a nationally televised interview.

Mr. Clinton, the Democrat candidate, said the president wanted to avoid a debate on the economy. Interviewed simultaneously on another television program Monday, Mr. Bush said that the "big difference in this election is going to be over taxes."

He described the difference as one between what he called the Democrats' penchant for "tax and spend versus lowering the taxes and lowering the spending," as he advocates.

Mr. Bush promised anew to "hold the line" on tax increases if re-elected but was reluctant at first to call that a no-new-taxes pledge. He did not, however, retreat from his declaration in New Jersey earlier this month when he said, "We do not need to raise taxes. I am not going to do it again — ever, ever."

His press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, subsequently sought to discourage reporters from interpreting that as some kind of new "read my lips, no new taxes" declaration from Mr. Bush. That is the line he used in accepting the Republican Party's nomination to run for president in 1988.

Asked at one point Monday if his new comments meant there would be no new taxes in a second Bush administration, the president replied: "That's exactly what it means. Exactly."

Mr. Bush has been criticized and, in some cases, deserted by conservatives who say he broke his word by cooperating with Congress on a tax rise once he was in the White House.

Mr. Clinton, in his broadcast interview, said the debate format the president favored was like the one four years ago in which Mr. Bush "got to zing old Dukakis over and over again and blow off the questions because they had to go to the next panelist." Michael Dukakis, then governor of Massachusetts, ran against Mr. Bush in 1988, losing in a landslide.

Mr. Clinton has agreed to debate with a single moderate as proposed by the bipartisan Commission on Presidential Debates while Mr. Bush has held out for a panel of four reporters to do the questioning.

As a result of the Bush refusal, a proposed debate in Michigan last week never happened and one proposed for Louisville on Tuesday is unlikely.

"There is a recognized, bipartisan debate commission," Mr. Clinton said. "The co-chairman of it is Gerald Ford, a Republican former president. Frank Fahrenkopf is on it. He worked in three of George Bush's national campaigns. They have been the recognized sponsor of this."

"They made a recommendation," he said. "There was just as much Republican input as Democratic. And I accepted it. It is not true that both of us are equally at fault."

Mr. Clinton added: "George Bush was like a kid in a play yard. He said, 'I don't want to play that way. I don't like that. We'll do it my way or no way.'"

Mr. Clinton said that if the commission switched and went to the

four-member panel preferred by Mr. Bush, "that's fine with me."

But he said he would not "trash three years of work" by the commission. "I was in East Lansing last Tuesday," he said. "I'll be in Louisville this Tuesday."

Later, during a campaign trip to an inner city neighborhood in St. Louis, Mr. Bush attacked what he said was his Democratic rival's record on crime.

Mr. Bush said the crime rate in Arkansas during Mr. Clinton's tenure as governor rose at more than twice the national rate, and he asserted that too many convicted criminals in Arkansas are let out of jail before serving their full sentences.

"This kind of record is not right for Arkansas and it is not right for America," Mr. Bush said in a speech to a couple of hundred people at St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church.

David White, a spokesman for the Arkansas Department of Correction, said the average amount of time served on a sentence in Arkansas was 26.5 percent.

The 1991 Corrections Yearbook compiled by the Criminal Justice Institute in New York says the average length of stay for an Arkansas inmate is two years, five months and 12 days, slightly above the national average of about two years.

"Americans want to take crime out of their neighborhoods and put the neighbors back," Mr. Bush declared. He said too many people are "afraid to come out from a jail called home" because of the threat of violent crime in cities.

Mr. Bush said his administration was "close to agreement" with Congress on a compromise crime bill. He said it would include a provision imposing the death penalty for murders committed by "assassins, terrorists and drug lords."

He later added to the list gang murders "and other depraved acts."

The Bush campaign, which usually emphasizes the president's commitment to reducing government spending, cited as evidence of Mr. Bush's law-and-order credentials his proposals for a 59 percent increase in federal spending to fight crime.



Bill Clinton, right, with Senator Tom Harkin in his home state of Iowa, where the Democratic presidential nominee spoke at Indianapolis. Mr. Clinton defeated Mr. Harkin for the nomination.

Announcing the easiest way to call a foreign country when you're already in one.

Sprint Express advertisement listing international phone numbers for various countries and providing information on how to use the service. Includes a list of countries and their corresponding Sprint Express numbers.

Michel Swiss advertisement for perfumes and cosmetics. Text includes 'PERFUMES-COSMETICS FASHION GIFTS Top export discounts! open all day Monday to Saturday' and an address in Paris.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Nuclear Testing Is Passé

Let's not be too picky about the basis on which George Bush justified his resistance to a legislated end to nuclear testing. He did it after Congress attached a test moratorium to a politically tempting appropriations bill on energy and water. Suddenly it became not so urgent for the Bush administration to continue its plans for limited testing to keep the deterrent in working order. No matter, it's a good result. The United States will move in stages through a testing moratorium and a program of restricted testing to termination by 1997. There were different views on the timing and phasing of a ban. What counts is that an end is now in sight.

Nuclear testing has come with many purposes. At first and thereafter, it was done to build, improve and maintain an arsenal. It was also done to convey resolve and send signals of power and purpose. In the dark Cold War days, limits on testing became the central political arena in which both great powers, without really limiting their arsenals, sought to display a responsible restraint. When finally the Soviet Union imploded, its strategic standoff with the United States dissolved. With it dissolved the rationales for testing.

Let's Stop This Milosevic

The Dead of Winter

Western spinelessness is about to let hundreds of thousands of Bosnians die from hunger, cold and military bombardment in the cruel winter months ahead. In a shameful abdication of responsibility, the United States and its European allies continue to pursue a policy of nonintervention in the face of unbridled brutality.

paralyzed at the thought of intervention. The Bush administration prefers denial to facing facts. When reports of atrocities in Serb-run concentration camps reached Washington in May, the administration delayed an investigation, fearing it would step up pressures for intervention. After reporters and other international observers braved their way to the camps in July, the Red Cross paid visits to a few of the most notorious ones. But others remain in operation, unsuspected, to this day. They need to be shut down.

Report Card: Bush Has a Spotty Record in World Affairs

By Hans Binnendijk

WASHINGTON — George Bush asks Americans to judge him on his diplomatic skills, and promises to redirect those skills toward domestic woes during a second term. A diplomatic report card for the first four years shows that despite several important accomplishments, he has not consistently made the dean's list.

aggressive American support for an international peacekeeping and relief effort would have lessened the tragedy. The president has also had his problems with China policy. By violating his own prohibitions on high-level contacts after the Tiananmen Square atrocity, he initiated a long struggle with Congress over most-favored-nation treatment for China. While he was right to avoid penalizing economic reformers in China, he was wrong to oppose all economic penalties and reduce U.S. leverage over China's human rights policies. The political reforms he hoped to encourage with a policy of leniency never developed.

His arms sale policies are designed to win in Fort Worth and St. Louis. Agricultural export subsidies are intended to win the farm vote. It is not wrong to use diplomacy to strengthen America's work force, but blatant political use of that tool can damage fundamental U.S. interests. Many Japanese now believe that the United States is a weak and unreliable ally. The Chinese see that Mr. Bush is willing to brush aside a 10-year-old agreement on arms-export restraint for an election year sale of F-16s to Taiwan. The Israelis are concerned about the grossly stretched capabilities of the F-15Es slated for sale to Saudi Arabia and have negotiated a significant offset package. And the U.S. position on GATT is further undercut by new agricultural subsidies.

Finally, the president gets an "incomplete" for the Middle East negotiations. The Madrid and Washington meetings offered great promise and could yet pull up his overall grade. Both sides agree that the talks now need a mediator, but the Bush administration's attention is directed elsewhere.

So What Ever Happened To the New World Order?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Two years ago, in the Gulf crisis, George Bush summoned up a vision to support his call for international military action against Iraq. Whatever one thought of the war and the way he took America into it, the vision was inspiring.

help to the struggling democracies. In China he sided with yesterday's men, aging Communist tyrants. He has offered no leadership in the world's financial turmoil.

It was an appealing vision and a promising one. It combined the Wilsonian idealism that has been so important in American foreign policy through the years — the concern for individual and national rights — with a realistic sense of changing power in the post-Cold War world. So it seemed.



ATTENTION
THIS IS NOT A CONCENTRATION CAMP

prison camps. A statement said "as many as 3,000" Muslim men, women and children were killed in the camps in May and June. It happened on George Bush's watch.

with the gun-bo president who rallied the world against Saddam Hussein? Does the difference come down to oil? Has he been paralyzed by the prospect of the election?

culties, and sadder. At a time when countries are breaking up and nationalism is burning, a chance has been lost to demonstrate that, whatever the ambiguity of international boundaries, the slaughter of ethnic groups will not be tolerated.

Serbs Can Do Better

Panic, as in Milan Panic (pronounced "Pahnik"), is the hope of Bosnia's Yugoslavians. Or does he represent one more illusion? Recruited as prime minister of the rump Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Yugoslav-born millionaire American industrialist has launched a frontal political challenge to the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, architect of Greater Serbia.

control the guns in the hands of Serbia's army or of the forces of Bosnia's Serbs. He must defend himself from charges of abandoning Serbs outside Serbia. Whether he could prevail in what may be a coming electoral showdown against Mr. Milosevic is uncertain. Suspicions linger that the Serbian president may find a way to use Mr. Panic to break the international embargo without ceding him power.

In Ex-Yugoslavia, the 14th Century Returns to Wreck the 20th

By William Pfaff

ZAGREB, Croatia — In Sarajevo Zi spoke with a young woman who works and lives in the local offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and casually asked if she was "Catholic, Orthodox, Muslim — or none of the above."

There were any good guys, as opposed to the bad guys in today's ex-Yugoslavia, they are the people like her, who represent a modern, pluralist and tolerant society, as in the West. Such a society did exist in Yugoslavia until now, coexisting with the 14th century.

There was a notable and surprising chime among the young — last year's Parisian styles, but stylish nonetheless.

people who belong to the 20th century have lost. They are victims of the ignorant emotions and tribal passions of 600 years ago, deliberately and culpably reignited not only by politicians like Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and Slobodan Milosevic, but also by those nationalist intellectuals who have promoted schemes of Serbian national expansion since early in this century.

A French officer in Sarajevo said to me: "They are all mad. We are on another planet here." That should be corrected to say that those in charge are nearly all mad, and have drawn the rest into their apocalyptic fantasies.

New York's Filthy Face

Simplified driving instructions for getting to New York City from Long Island: Drive west until you reach the garbage. Then you know you are in New York City. The dividing line is precisely that clear.

Now that the guests have departed, though, weeds the size of young trees sprout from the detritus, a clear sign that no one cares. That is not simply the fault of government. The flowers that were planted along the Grand Central Parkway were soon stolon. Only days after city-organized volunteers removed graffiti from along the Prospect Expressway, new graffiti appeared.

Is Jacques Delors Still Europe's Man?

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — The European Community's strategy of making a headline dash for closer union has badly misfired. Should Jacques Delors, president of the Commission and chief architect of that policy, resign and hand over to a successor untried by failure? Or is he still the man to rescue the Community from the disintegration that threatens it?

which European unity has crumbled. Far from rallying to Mr. Delors's standard, the signs are that many of the Commission's most able officials would welcome a change of president. If the Commission were a business corporation, its boss might by now feel very vulnerable to a boardroom coup.

The idea would seem to be that the second-tier countries could eventually catch up if they "discipline" themselves sufficiently, and that meanwhile all 12 countries will continue to enjoy the advantages of the single market, which formally comes into being at the end of this year.

VIENNA — Intelligence from Belgrade states that since the overthrow of the Radical Government, matters in Serbia have been going from bad to worse and have reached an actual crisis. An act of downright anarchy occurred at Belgrade yesterday [Sept. 27] when an armed force of Municipal officials wearing masks forced their way into a hall during a meeting of the Liberal party and expelled them. In consequence the Municipal Council will probably be dissolved.

for continued: "The financial and economic difficulties of France are increasing. Economic misery and all its consequences are being still more strongly felt in Italy. In England, the submarine campaign is exercising its influence in inexorable fashion.

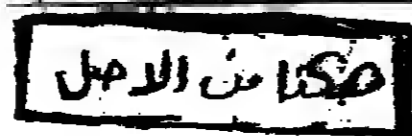
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Others are smarting with resentment at the way he has apparently tried to shuffle some of the blame for anti-Maastricht sentiment in Europe onto the "uninformative" EC bureaucracy.

Brussels Eurocrats are stunned and dismayed by the speed with

1917: Reichstag Satisfied
BALE — At a sitting of the Reichstag today [Sept. 28] the Chancellor began his speech by dealing with the satisfactory relations between Germany and the neutrals, who, he said, had remained friendly despite the efforts of the enemy press. Germany, he added, keenly regrets the suffering imposed on the neutrals by the Entente's economic wars. The Chancel-

1942: Censorship Dispute
WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] There are indications today [Sept. 28] that the honeymoon involving the censorship rules and newspaper correspondents and radio news broadcasters is almost finished. So far the rift in the marriage might be compared to that which exists in any monogamous match where the principals have reached the perilous stage of being thoroughly frank with each other, but are not at liberty to break the news to their families and friends. But it will not be long before this dispute comes out into the open. It is when the silence ends and the plain speaking begins that the true test of the romance will come.



OPINION

Clinton Can Win and Win Big — but What Then?

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — The American press has invested millions of dollars in polling operations this year to answer the first question about Bill Clinton: Can he win? Of course. Barring an act of God, his triumph is inevitable and is likely to be a landslide on the order of the Johnson victory in 1964 and the Reagan victory 20 years later.

States has not wholly recovered. "People are dying to believe again," Mr. Clinton said in a recent interview with Rolling Stone magazine. "You ought to read my mail — people my age writing me, saying they haven't felt this way since Kennedy was president or since Bobby Kennedy was killed..."

ness and defeat of a failed administration. The press, to its credit, has made that clear. There will be no mythmaking this time around. The press has another duty now, which, as Benjamin Franklin once put it, is to "prepare the minds of the people" for what lies ahead.

whose function, essentially, is to buy and sell both laws and lawmakers. The Washington Monthly has explored that problem for years, and although it has endorsed Mr. Clinton it fears that he has already been captured by interests with a great stake in preserving the status quo.

availability of abortions and health care, safety and environmental policies and the workings of the Selective Service system in times of war. We have a broad understanding of all that, but the details are fuzzy. What role are the "interests," their lawyers and their lobbyists playing in the congressional and presidential campaigns of 1992?

The Spies Who Leave Me Cold

By James W. Spain

COLOMBO — I like a good read as much as the next person. But I've found that the international thrillers that dominate the best-seller lists.

life we have had our Caseys and Norths, and those of their associates oom in the dock. But historians, journalists and columnists have amply demonstrated that these worthies lost more contests than they won — despite their refusal to be restricted by human decency, common sense or law.

terms, to emulate the glamorous "shakers and movers" of the profession, real or fictional, than to plug away at the routine requirements of collection and analysis.

MEANWHILE

dedicated to a personal crusade — and they will lie, cheat, steal, kill and maim for the U.S. government — or to democracy, or to avenging a dead friend as feckless and amoral as themselves, or to serving the higher interests of their favorite Elks Lodge or Yale eating club.

cal fiction and Arthur C. Clarke and Isaac Asimov in science fiction, the more authentic characters and ambience, the better the tale. Would that someone would apply the principle to espionage fiction!

Inside Baker's Mind: The Strategy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — I am being blamed for a mistake I never made this summer and a mistake I am not making this fall.

The media, which I have been cultivating for these 13 years, is poised to hold me responsible for the delay in taking over the campaign before the disastrous Houston convention. (Is "poised" a good word, as in "poised for recovery"? Sounds effeminate; better tell Zoelick to drop it.)

They miss the whole point. The basic problem with the Bush campaign through June was not so much the nation's recession but the candidate's depression. Before I could come to the rescue of his mismanaged White House, I had to snap him out of his own double-dip. After I did, at least we had a fixed-up candidate.

Granted, I had my hands full with the Arab-Israeli negotiations, and nobody sneezes at a chance at a Nobel prize, but even that delay had a campaign purpose: Rabin, who owes me his job, agreed to our sale of F-15s to the Saudis in return for the gift of some helicopters, and now we can bring off some sort of Syrian-Israeli agreement here in Washington the last week in October. That should help in Chicago and Miami.

All right, if I had been on top of things in Houston, we would never have given Buchanan prime time for his religious war unless we had rock-solid promises from the evangelicals to deliver, which they're not doing. And I would have squeaked Marilyn Quayle (note to Tutwiler — make certain it's known, not attribution, that I came to the 1988 convention too late to stop George's choice of Dan Quayle).

But I was the one who cut losses on the family-values fiasco and got Darnand and Brady to swallow the no-pain economic stuff from Kemp, so at least we had a plan to wave. My Truman analogy drew a lot of media scorn, but now that Clinton is running like Dewey it may gain some resonance. And nobody denies we're organized. Now they say my mistake is in botching the debate debate. How little they know.

My strategy is to bust up the inevitability-of-Clinton factor — first with a Perot ratings scramble, then with one killer three-way debate. Our cover story for delay has been that we want a panel of reporters to protect us from a head-to-head contest with a Clinton great on specifics. As a result, the media have been falling all over themselves denigrating their own questions that begin "What if your own son were gay and pregnant?" Now they assume a moderator-only debate to be in Clinton's interest.

They forget the way George tore Dan Rather's head off when he dared ask about Iran-contra four years early. They missed the way Bush recently scored on Brokaw's show, in the only joint appearance so far, while Clinton talked too fast. The media have persuaded themselves, and the public, that George is too much the gentleman to do the dirty work of destroying his opponent's character. But I want the president of the United States positioned right in the middle of a three-ome, between the little guy others deride as "the yellow Ross of Texas" and the puffy draft dodger we hit in ads as "Slick Willie."

All the better if the two of them gang up on the president. Then he's the lonely man in the middle, the only one who has proven courage in combat, the only one with a plan to stop terrorist missiles from raining down on America, the only one against tax hikes, the only one you can really trust — against one guy with only experience in government and another guy with only experience in government.

How do we get people to stop voting against us and start voting against them? The trick is to shift attention away from the record of the past to the dangers of the future — to high taxes and crippling inflation. To get back the women and the youth, we have to push Perot to isolation and Clinton to intervention and re-implement the simple fear of war.

It's a daring strategy, and it requires some forward momentum before the debate, but when you're this far behind this late, you have to roll the dice. If it doesn't work, all my spin doctors know the four magic words: "Not even Jim Baker..."

The New York Times

Bill Clinton is right when he says that "people desperately want this country to work again." Opinion polls tell us the same thing. The country is ready for a big change. Whether the controlling interests in the Washington bazaar are ready for it is quite another question.

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Fix the Strangelove Economics That Condemns Our Children

By Warren B. Rudman

The writer, a Republican senator from New Hampshire, declined to run for a third term.

WASHINGTON — Many American politicians and economists have launched a new approach to the exploding U.S. deficit: Don't worry, be happy.

Tired of wrestling with how to muddle our fiscal Gordian knot, these folks now suggest we simply learn to live with our red ink. They advise us to indulge our urge to spend our children's money, advocating Strangelove Economics — "How I learned to stop worrying and love the deficit."

Candidates this year have treated the deficit like the skunk at the garden party. They advocate "investment" (spending) and "tax cuts." But they seem to be choking on "deficit reduction," offering only minimal measures in that direction.

deficits in the next 13 years devoured savings and dramatically reduced the capital for investment. By 1992, GNP stood at \$3.7 trillion but savings totaled only \$22 billion.

Moreover, we continue to accumulate debt. The government's liabilities should terrify everyone under 21 (or those who have kids that age). Adults today will receive \$14 trillion more in benefits than they pay in taxes. This translates into a \$150,000 gap for every household.

Between 1993 and 1997 the government will collect \$657 billion in payroll taxes and premiums for Medicare, but it expects to pay out \$913 billion in benefits. It is estimated that by 2020, Social Security and Medicare taxes will increase to between 29 and 37 percent of payroll deductions. Today, 70 percent of American families pay more in Social Security taxes than they do in income taxes. Almost 50 percent of federal spending goes for mandatory entitlements, and the amount is rising rapidly.

But it is far preferable to the calamity that will result if we refuse. That is why former Senator Paul Tsongas and I have formed the Concord Coalition, a nonpartisan, grass-roots group that hopes to break the gridlock, reduce the debt and build a future for our kids, not hand them the bill.

The time has come to put up or shut up. A freeze on federal programs is acceptable. Reasonable military cuts are warranted. Non-sensible military cuts are warranted. And ballooning entitlement programs must be reformed.

America has always held the promise of a better tomorrow. Not now. And not if we succumb to the siren call of the feel-good, quick-fix policies advanced by Dr. Strangelove economists and politicians. Unless we change course — reduce our debt, save more, invest more — our children and grandchildren will be the first generation of Americans to have fewer opportunities and a lower standard of living than their parents.

Cutting the deficit will involve tough decisions. But it is far preferable to the calamity that will result if we refuse. That is why former Senator Paul Tsongas and I have formed the Concord Coalition, a nonpartisan, grass-roots group that hopes to break the gridlock, reduce the debt and build a future for our kids, not hand them the bill.

ations and hurt some people in the short run. But it is far preferable to the calamity that will result if we refuse. That is why former Senator Paul Tsongas and I have formed the Concord Coalition, a nonpartisan, grass-roots group that hopes to break the gridlock, reduce the debt and build a future for our kids, not hand them the bill.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Deafening Silence

I recently returned from a visit to a refugee camp on the Somalia-Kenya border. Never, it seems to me, has so much been written about helpless and dying refugees and so little been done to relieve their pain and suffering.

It is easy to blame the United Nations, which is barely able to govern itself, or bureaucrats in various countries. But what seems unforgivable is the continuous disunity, disagreement and bickering between various agencies and non-governmental organizations dealing with aid.

to Somalia, I wrote down some thoughts: "If you, my friend, believe in God, stay away from here. For in Somalia you will begin to have doubts. If you believe in humanity and justice, don't come, lest you lose faith in mankind."

"If your eyes rejoice at the sight of plenty, stay where you are, for here they will be blinded with tears at the sight of the homeless, the helpless and the hungry."

"If your ears absorb with joy the sound of birds and bees singing, do not come, for here you will be deafened by the silent sounds of sadness and pain. Here in the desolate regions of Africa, those who visit most regularly are the men with the guns and bullets."

Yes, these are strange thoughts from an optimist like myself, a believer in the goodness of man. But I still believe that the forces of good will be inexhaustible.

I plan to return to the Somali border in a few weeks, once I have roused the conscience of my people. We will raise the funds in Israel and elsewhere to build a tent city for 20,000 men, women and children — providing food, water, electricity and mattresses, so that these people can live in human dignity.

It is high time that we learned to deal with the disasters that befall us so often.

ABE NATHAN, Tel Aviv.

The Lines That Divide

Regarding the editorial "Wisdom From Africa" (Sept. 4) and "Africa: No Ethnic Model" (Letters, Sept. 22):

It would have been surprising if the Africa-bashers had not missed the central point of your original editorial. Admittedly, civil wars in Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan have led to millions of deaths. But what would the casualty figures have been if all African states characterized by artificial boundaries and multi-ethnicism had gone down the road of disintegration? That Africa — where there easily could have been hundreds of civil wars — has had fewer than 10, is due to the wisdom of accepting the artificially imposed colonial boundaries.

Europeans tend to forget that their own boundaries are artificial. The two so-called world wars were actually European civil wars fought over artificial boundaries and artificial states. Europe lost more than 100 million people in those wars. But the events of the past year in Yugoslavia, Armenia, Georgia and now Czechoslovakia have shown that Europe has not learned from its earlier calamities.

To fight one civil war, successfully, against secessionism, and by so doing discourage secessionism in 40, 50 or 100 other cases is the lesser of two evils. Africa made the right choice.

A. BOLAJI AKINYEMI, Former Foreign Minister of Nigeria, Lagos.

When the Gypsies Cried

Regarding "A Gypsy Tragedy With a Dark Parallel" (Opinion, Sept. 24):

Andrei Codrescu's article brought back memories of when my family and I were deported to Auschwitz in the spring of 1944. I was 13 at the time, a Slovakian Jew, and had been separated from my immediate family at the selection point

by Dr. Mengele. I was sent to what was called the "Gypsy Camp" in Auschwitz.

The first night, lying on my bunk, I was awakened by thousands of wailing, pleading, screaming voices of men, women and children. I later found out they were the voices of Gypsies who were being taken to the gas chambers to make room for Hungarian Jews. Unlike the Jews in the transports, who were unaware of the gas chambers, the Gypsies had been in Auschwitz awhile and knew where they were being taken.

That cacophony of pain, agony and despair came back to me as I read Mr. Codrescu's piece. Those sounds that left the Germans in Auschwitz unmoved will haunt me for the rest of my life. Unfortunately, today's Germans also seem indifferent to the shrieks in the night, as they are now deporting Gypsies to Romania.

JACK GARFEIN, Paris.

God Bless America

Plenty of people offer advice about what America should do in the four corners of the world. The same people are then often the first to criticize America for everything it does.

As a European, as an Italian, I feel ashamed to notice a persistent anti-Americanism in the European press and among individuals. There are cries today for America to bombard Serbian military installations. But what has the Western European Union done about the problems there? Do the critics realize that America, too, is subject to limits on its political, economic and military possibilities?

A final point. Has any country made the slightest gesture of solidarity to victims of the hurricane that wrecked Florida and Louisiana? The United States sends material aid to almost any country struck by calamity. But it is always giving, and never receiving.

R. D. GRILLO, Paris.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues and solutions. Includes 'ACROSS' and 'DOWN' sections with numbered clues and a grid of letters.

Large advertisement for Carlsberg beer featuring a black and white photograph of a person and the text 'Probably the best beer in the world.'

1980 Defeat Shaped Clinton From Activist to Accommodator

By Elizabeth Kolbert
New York Times Service

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Bill Clinton claims to have learned a simple lesson from his defeat 12 years ago at the end of his first term as governor.

"I spent a whole lot of time trying to figure out where I messed up," he said in a recent interview. "How did I turn people off? What did I do wrong? What decisions could I have made differently? How could I have maintained a stronger level of support for change?"

Mr. Clinton said that what he learned from his two years out of office — he has been governor ever since his re-election in 1982 — was to be more responsive to the concerns of his constituents.

Talking to the voters who had turned him out of office, he discovered that "they thought I spent more time doing what I wanted to do and not time listening to them, not time taking them along and communicating with them."

Friends and opponents of Mr. Clinton say the lessons he learned were more complicated. The young governor had discovered the dangers of pushing through an agenda ahead of public opinion and the risks of fighting the state's business establishment. As a result, he became much more aware of the vagaries of public opinion and much more adept in the art of accommodation.

Betsy Wright, the governor's former chief of staff and now a senior campaign aide, describes the transformation this way: "What he learned from the loss was that government officials, no matter how smart and idealistic they are, cannot decide what's best for the people and just do it."

But others put it less delicately. Ernie Dumas, who wrote editorials at the defunct Arkansas Gazette, suggested that Mr. Clinton learned the art of compromise rather than well.

"His greatest drawback is he does not like to make enemies," Mr. Dumas said.

By all accounts, Mr. Clinton's first term was a time of unusual energy and conflict, at least by Arkansas standards.

The governor, only 32 years old when he was elected, raised car license fees to finance a highway repair campaign, pushed for a new system of rural health clinics and held hearings to consider limits on clear-cutting in the state's forests.

He had wide-ranging plans for improving education and developing industry and increasing energy conservation, and when his plans were blocked — as they often were — he did not hesitate to make his displeasure known.

David Matthews, a friend of Mr. Clinton's and a former state representative, recalled how in his first term the governor used to keep a chart of how each state legislator had voted on his initiatives and call the recalcitrant ones down to discuss their positions. The legislators, many of

whom were twice Clinton's age, were not amused.

"It developed tremendous strains," Mr. Matthews said.

Mr. Clinton was slow to realize that his activism was alienating the state's essentially conservative electorate as well. It was not until a few weeks before the election that he realized how far his support had eroded. Friends say that when he lost to Frank White, a Republican, he was devastated.

Upon leaving office, Mr. Clinton joined a law firm in Little Rock and began the process of analyzing his defeat and planning his comeback. This analysis consumed him for most of the next two years.

The conclusion that he reached during this period of reading and thinking were evident in the changes in his style. If his first term was characterized by brashness, contention and a lack of focus, the subsequent terms were marked by caution, compromise and a search for consensus.

In the 10 years since he returned to office, Mr. Clinton's devotion to consensus has assumed near-legendary proportions in Little Rock.

Indeed, so eager is he to conciliate his opponents that his supporters complain, only half-jokingly, that it is often more advantageous to be his enemy than his friend. The governor's most vocal critics often find themselves appointed to head state boards and commissions. And while others may cultivate fear as a political weapon, at the Capitol in Little Rock there is little fear of punishment from Mr. Clinton.

Said Brownie Ledbetter, who is widely active in Arkansas political and social affairs, "Nobody is afraid of Bill."

"That defeat was really the seminal experience of his career," said Dick Morris, who served for many years as Mr. Clinton's chief political adviser but is currently working for neither presidential candidate.

'His greatest drawback is he does not like to make enemies.'

Ernie Dumas, former editorial writer for the Arkansas Gazette

While some critics contend that his defeat transformed Mr. Clinton into little more than a political weather vane, a review of the governor's 12 years in office suggests that this criticism is overstated.

Throughout his political career, Mr. Clinton continued to push for an activist government in Arkansas, one that worked to improve education and basic services.

But after his defeat, he decided to adapt more to the political culture of Arkansas, which was dominated by the state's major industries and supported by an essentially anti-government electorate. He backed off from several proposals that had offended the state's most powerful businesses, and he shied away from tackling Arkansas's historically regressive tax structure. And he began to rely much more heavily on polls.

"I think Bill Clinton has a very true compass," said Mr. Morris, who now works only for Republicans. "I don't think that varies much with public opinion. But within the general proposition he wants to go north, he will take an endless variety of routes."

"He's constantly maneuvering, constantly picking the routes he wants to go there, maneuvering his opponents into positions where they can't get a clear shot at him. That is what leaves a legacy of 'Slick Willie.'"

Strip-Mine Policy Will Open More U.S. Public Lands

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is about to complete a policy change that will open millions of acres of national parks and forests to strip mining for coal or force the government to buy the mineral rights from the families and energy companies that own them.

The policy change, in the form of a new Interior Department regulation that is to go into effect shortly after the election on Nov. 3, would give coal companies the authority to mine a mother lode that now lies beneath 40 million acres (16 million hectares) of parks, preserves and protected lands in 24 states — roughly 16 percent of the nation's reserves.

Interior Secretary Mannel Lujan Jr. says that to prevent strip mining in 19 national parks, recreation areas and wildlife refuges that contain coal, the agency will buy the mineral rights from the owners.

Mr. Lujan's aides say the coal reserves beneath these lands are worth just \$11 million. But the coal industry and the National Wildlife Federation, an environmental group, say the government will have to pay hundreds of millions of dollars to prevent mining in the national parks.

Last year, in one case alone, the U.S. Claims Court in Washington ordered the Interior Department to pay at least \$150 million to a coal company prohibited from mining a protected area in Wyoming.

"It could be a bonanza for the coal industry," said L. Thomas Galloway, a Washington lawyer who specializes in environmental law and an expert on strip-mining regulations. "They don't want to mine in the national parks. It would be too much of a public relations disaster. But if they threaten to, the way this rule is set up, the government would have no other choice but to pay them."

The new regulation, which has been in preparation for more than a year, would eliminate protections that Congress approved for these lands when it passed the federal strip-mining law 15 years ago. The law prohibits mining in national parks and national forests and on millions of acres of private lands, except to those who hold a "valid existing right" to the coal.

But Congress never defined that term, and the Interior Department's efforts to do so have twice been struck down by a U.S. District Court judge in Washington.

As a result, the government adopted an unofficial policy that gave any coal owner who had sought to mine the coal up to the day the law was established, on Aug. 3, 1977, valid existing rights.

But a growing number of other federal judges around the country have since ruled that this definition, never formally adopted, violates the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits the government from taking property without just compensation.

The new regulation, in effect, adopts these more recent court rulings as government policy. "We view this new policy as an affirmation of the Fifth Amendment and a correct interpretation of the surface-mining law," said Steven Goldstein, the chief spokesman for the Interior Department.

BOMB: Foreign Competition Forces U.S. to Put Secrets in the Marketplace

(Continued from page 1)

al," he said. "People in other countries are very good and competitive and bring new things to the table. The benefit for us in declassification is what we stand to gain in terms of international cooperation" aimed at harnessing nuclear fusion as a new kind of energy source in the 21st century.

The ideas behind the hydrogen bomb were classified out of fear that their release would fuel the spread of deadly weapons. Hydrogen bombs, which fuse hydrogen isotopes to unleash a burst of nuclear energy, are more efficient than atomic bombs and in theory have unlimited power. The first hydrogen bomb, detonated in 1952 in the South Pacific, was about 700 times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

But for a decade American scientists working in the kindred field of controlled nuclear fusion have argued that the main secrets were out of the bag and have pressed for a relaxation of classification rules,

eventually winning over U.S. government officials.

Today, a half century after the start of the nuclear era, stopping the bomb's spread turns less on keeping design secrets than on restricting exports of specialized materials and machinery that are crucial to unlocking the atom.

Saddam Hussein's scientists in Iraq, for example, clearly knew the basics of nuclear fission and fusion, but despite lax Western export policies and great financial resources, Iraq had difficulty marshaling the gear and industrial effort needed to turn ideas into armaments.

Some of the declassified work is highlighted in the September issue of *Physics Today*, a monthly journal published by the American Institute of Physics.

The article includes once-secret diagrams showing how hydrogen fuel is heated and compressed in pursuit of nuclear fusion. Controlled fusion, which may be perfected sometime in the 21st century, seeks to tame thermonuclear

reactions to generate cheap, almost limitless electrical power.

"What was common knowledge in other parts of the world was secret data in the United States," said Steven Aftergood, a senior analyst at the Federation of American Scientists, a private group in Washington. "As a result, our fusion program has been tripping over itself and progress has been discernibly curtailed."

The hydrogen bomb was invented in 1951 by Edward Teller and Stanislaw M. Ulam after Dr. Teller suggested that radiation from an exploding atomic bomb could generate sufficient heat and pressure to ignite fusion fuel.

Dr. Kidder said government officials thought the concept of radiation implosion was so novel that it would be extremely difficult for foreign scientists to come up with it on their own.

The government guarded the idea jealously. The most famous instance when the government fought to keep the secret was in

1979 when *The Progressive*, a magazine based in Madison, Wisconsin, was stopped by an injunction for almost seven months from publishing an article about how a hydrogen bomb works.

Eventually, a temporary restraining order on *The Progressive* was lifted after a Madison newspaper published a letter to the editor that contained much of the data.

Malaysians Deliberate Purchase of MiG-29s

Agence France Presse

KUALA LUMPUR — The Malaysian cabinet is considering the purchase of an undisclosed number of Russian MiG-29 warplanes, Defense Minister Najib Razak said Monday.

Military sources said Russia wanted to sell 24 to 30 planes at bargain prices, but Mr. Najib declined to state the number of aircraft being considered.

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Japan Plea Bargain For Top Politician Sets Off Protests

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Prosecutors formally accepted a controversial plea bargain Monday that let Japan's most powerful politician get off with a misdemeanor plea and a minor fine for taking an illegal \$4 million contribution, one of the biggest illegal pay-offs in Japan's long history of political corruption.

The prosecutors showed so much deference to Shin Kanemaru, 78, the chief kingmaker of Japan's dominant Liberal-Democratic Party, that they did not even make him come to court for questioning. Instead, Mr. Kanemaru sent a written confession from his Tokyo home, where legions of lesser politicians have been visiting day after day to demonstrate their continued fealty.

The press and the public have been less respectful, however. The prosecutors' decision to close the case with payment of a \$1,600 fine has prompted angry editorials and street protests. Critics note that the amount Mr. Kanemaru must pay for this major funding scandal is no more than the fine for overnight parking in some crowded Tokyo neighborhoods.

The relative softness of the penalty was crystallized Monday when one protester splashed yellow paint on the wall outside the public prosecutor's building here. The painter was immediately jailed without bail and charged with defacing property—a crime that carries fines 50 percent higher than what Mr. Kanemaru will pay for taking \$4 million.

"We used all the legal authority we have," said the deputy Tokyo prosecutor, Takeo Takahashi. "We gave him the maximum fine authorized by law for failing to report a contribution."

Prosecutors evidently felt they would be admired here for taking any criminal action against Mr. Kanemaru. They were clearly stunned by the sharp criticism of the plea bargain and of their agree-



Robert McBride, his left arm raised, with his wife and ANC officials in Durban after his release Monday from prison.

Pretoria Frees Guerrillas to Spark Talks

JOHANNESBURG — Three African National Congress guerrillas convicted of killing whites during the apartheid era were released from prison Monday under a deal to get South Africa's democracy negotiations back on track.

Also freed was Barend Strydom, a neo-Nazi who gunned down eight blacks during a rampage in late 1988 because he saw them as endangering the survival of the Afrikaner nation.

President Frederik W. de Klerk agreed at a meeting with the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, on Saturday to release by Nov. 15 about 500 prisoners who had "committed a crime with a political motivation" before Oct. 8, 1990.

But plans to resume democracy negotiations hit another snag when the Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi, announced Sunday that he would boycott the talks. The leader of Inkatha, the main black rival to the ANC, accused the government and the ANC on Sunday of trying to settle the country's future between them.

In an effort to mend the rift with Chief Buthezi, government sources said Mr. de Klerk was preparing a letter for the Inkatha leader explaining what had happened at the meeting with Mr. Mandela.

But Chief Buthezi said Monday he would not be meeting Mr. de Klerk on Tuesday as previously planned.

He said he had no quarrel with bilateral negotiations between Pretoria and the ANC but he "objected to bilateral decision-making and bilateral implementation of decisions."

The Zulu leader said that while he would not hold any talks with Mr. de Klerk and his government, he was prepared to meet with the ANC.

Meanwhile, the police said nine Inkatha members were killed Saturday in an apparent shoot-out with ANC supporters at Richmond, 70 kilometers (45 miles) north of Durban.

Inkatha added in a statement that the nine were killed when three groups of men infiltrated the area they were defending, looted houses and burned two cars belonging to an Inkatha leader.

It said one of the attackers, later identified as an ANC supporter, was shot to death.

Chief Buthezi's oaths conference coincided with the release of Robert McBride, a 29-year-old mixed-race ANC activist who had been serving a life sentence for the 1986 killing of three white women with a car bomb at Magoos's, a Durban waterfront bar popular with soldiers and police.

Also freed were two black guerrillas, Mzondeleli Nondula and Mthetheli Mubhe, convicted of killing three white farmers with land mines in the mid-1980s in the northern Transvaal.

Mr. McBride, 32, said after his release that he had no regrets for the landmine killings, but he added that a new South Africa should be built on love, forgiveness and reconciliation, not anger and bitterness.

White extremists gathered outside Pretoria's central prison for the release of Mr. Strydom, nicknamed the "White Wolf," who is in his mid-20s. But a radio station said he was smuggled out of a side door.

Mr. McBride survived an apparent assassination attempt by white fellow prisoners at Durban's Westville prison on Sunday. Newspaper reports said he was attacked with scissors and a chain but was not seriously hurt.

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PEROT: Decision Delayed

(Continued from page 1)

presentations at a Dallas hotel to Mr. Perot's 50 state coordinators. Nothing quite like it had happened in American politics.

Some Perot backers were said to hope that Mr. Clinton would make a gesture that would permit the Texan to declare that his economic ideas were being taken seriously.

Mr. Perot's issues coordinator, John White, is believed to have met Saturday and Sunday with aides to Mr. Clinton. Mr. Perot said Monday that no such meetings had taken place with Mr. Bush's aides because the White House had not requested any.

Among those sent to Dallas on Mr. Bush's behalf were Robert M. Teeter, the campaign chairman; Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser; Jack F. Kemp, the secretary of housing and urban development; Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, and Mary Matalin, political director of the campaign.



Ross Perot at the conclusion of a news conference Monday in Dallas.

The Clinton campaign sent Mickey Kantor, the campaign chairman; Senators David L. Boren of Oklahoma and Lloyd Bentsen of Texas; Admiral William J. Crowe, the retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Felix G. Rohatyn, the New York investment banker; Vernon Jordan, the former director of the Urban League; Representative Nancy Pelosi of California, and Henry G. Cisneros, the former mayor of San Antonio, Texas.

Senator Bentsen said afterward that the Perot and Clinton camps shared "a fundamental commitment to change" and "a growth agenda" that differed only on how to impose higher taxes.

Neither Mr. Bush nor Mr. Clinton professed any knowledge of whether Mr. Perot would step back into the race, and each contended that his ideas were more compatible with Mr. Perot's.

Mr. Bush said Monday that he had "by far the best deficit reduction plan, and I think that's what appeals to the Perot volunteers."

Mr. Clinton, meanwhile, said Mr. Perot's approach "has much more in common with mine than with Mr. Bush's, particularly when it comes to investing in education and when it comes to limiting the influence of foreign lobbyists and political action committees."

But the Arkansas governor cautioned in a televised interview that reducing the deficit too quickly would harm near-term growth.

"You can't just do deficit reduction," he said, "because if you do, you'll run unemployment up and get the economy in deep trouble for three or four years."

According to the schedule outlined by Mr. Perot, campaign supporters whom he calls "the volunteers" will weigh the merits of the Republican and Democratic proposals in their respective states and then convey their wishes to him.

"I think we will button it up Thursday night," Mr. Perot said, indicating that would be his deadline for declaring his intentions.

He called the meetings in Dallas "a healthy thing" and said the essence of his movement was "to tap everybody on the shoulder and say, 'Fellows, we own this country, the people do. It's not the foreign lobbyists. It's not the special interests. It's not the individuals that give you a million dollars in soft money. It belongs to us, and we are the vote.'"

Mr. Perot, who made millions in the computer services industry, pledged early this year to run for president as an independent if a grass-roots outpouring could provide the petition signatures needed to place his name on the ballot in all 50 states.

Although he had never formally declared his candidacy, Mr. Perot withdrew from active campaigning in July, saying he did not wish to be a "spoiler" and citing what he called a "revitalized" Democratic

Party. Many commentators branded him a quitter, and some of his backers were irate.

Since his withdrawal in July, he has published a platform that contains proposals to eliminate the federal deficit within five years through major tax increases on income and gasoline, cuts in government programs and the military budget, and new taxes on some popular mandated social welfare programs.

At his news conference, he decided the news media for focusing on trivialities. And in a televised interview beforehand, he suggested that television hosts were out of touch with the concerns of Americans.

"I suggest that all of you folks up there in the anchor room spend more time in Wal-Mart, Home Depot," he said, referring to discount stores. "Get out there where the rubber meets the road."

POWELL: U.S. Military Chief Is Opposed to Any Intervention in Bosnia

(Continued from page 1)

achieve a quick victory with minimal American casualties.

But critics said that the Pentagon's doctrine seems designed to fight the last war, a no-holds-barred air and land war, rather than the next war, where force might be used selectively, not to vanquish an enemy, but to slow aggression stemming from ethnic conflicts and bolster diplomacy to end the fighting.

Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who heads the House Armed Services Committee, said, "If we say it is all or nothing and then walk away from the use of force in the Balkans, we are sending a signal to other places that there is no downside to ethnic cleansing. We are not deterring anybody."

And Richard Schifter, the senior State Department official for human rights in the Reagan administration and the early part of the Bush administration, asserted that the U.S. military was haunted by a "Vietnam syndrome" that had paralyzed its response to in Bosnia.

"It is the Vietnam syndrome — the idea that you don't get involved in any application of military force unless it is overwhelming and the purpose is to win a 'victory,'" Mr. Schifter said. "In order to get the Serbs to negotiate seriously, we and our allies have to be prepared to use force, such as establishing a no-fly zone or engaging in air strikes against military targets."

The general spoke angrily as he complained about the impetuosity of civilians, who he said had been too quick to place American forces in jeopardy unwisely for ill-defined missions.

"These are the same folks who have stuck us into problems before that we have lived to regret," General Powell said. "I have some memories of us being put into situations like that which did not turn out quite the way that the people who put us in thought — i.e., Lebanon, if you want a more recent real experience, where a bunch of Marines were put in there as a symbol, as a sign. Except those poor young folks did not know exactly what their mission was. They did not know really what they were doing there. It was very confusing. Two hundred and forty-one of them died as a result."

In the debate over using military force in the Balkans, the most pressing issue is an air-exclusion zone in Bosnia. The United States and its allies have already said that they are prepared to use force to ensure the delivery of relief supplies. But threatening force to clear the skies of Serbian planes would cross a new threshold.

Proponents of an air-exclusion zone say it would ensure that Serbian planes do not resume shadowing relief flights and would also be the first commitment of Western combat power to protect the Bosnians from Serbian air attack. Only the Serbian side has combat aircraft, and it is using them to attack Muslim and Croatian areas beyond the reach of artillery.

White House and State Department officials have been supportive of the concept, but the Pentagon has been wary, administration officials say, fearing that it could be the first step toward deeper involvement and could lead to Serbian retaliation against the UN relief effort.

General Powell questioned the immediate

need to threaten force to impose a ban on the flight of Serbian aircraft. He said that the Serbian practice of shadowing relief flights with their planes rarely put the relief flights in danger. In contrast, the State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, has said that the Serbian shadowing has been a "serious threat to the safety of UN flights."

The general also noted that he pressed for the diplomatic protest, or demarche, which was delivered this month, asking the Serbs to stop the shadowing. "Before we start shooting up everybody just so everybody can have something to write about, let's see if the demarche works," he said.

He played down the significance of stopping Serbian combat attacks from the air. "With respect to dropping cluster bombs, that is reprehensible," he said. "But so is killing French soldiers with an AK-47. The question is: Are you intervening for the purpose of achieving a result or are you intervening because you do not like a particular weapon system that is being used? I think that is a legitimate question to ask before you apply the armed forces of the United States to the situation."

General Powell also rejected suggestions for limited bombing attacks against Serbian artillery and other military targets. "I do not know how limited bombing will stop the Serbs from doing what they are doing," he said.

The general argued that it would be difficult to find and destroy all of the Serbian artillery, that intervention would mean that Washington was taking sides in the conflict, and that the warring parties might respond by retaliating against the UN relief effort.

ROCKET: Bonn Calls Off Celebration for 50th Anniversary of V-2

(Continued from page 1)

Defense Minister Volker Ruethe called the celebration "tactless."

"You cannot isolate technology from history," he said. The German decision to cancel the event contrasts sharply with the British reaction to a similar controversy in May. Britain then ignored German charges of insensitivity and erected a statue in memory of Arthur (Bomber) Harris, inventor of the saturation or carpet bombing technique used to level Dresden, destroying one of the world's most magnificent collections of Baroque palaces.

Despite months of German protests, the statue was unveiled by the Queen Mother, widow of King George VI.

The V-2 celebration was to be held at Peenemünde, the test site on Eastern Germany's Baltic coast where Mr. von Braun and other scientists working for the Nazi war machine made the advances that led to modern space travel. Mr. von Braun himself continued his research in the United States immediately after the war's end, eventu-

ally becoming one of the leading figures in NASA's drive to land men on the moon.

A German government spokesman said Chancellor Helmut Kohl had not known that the country's Aviation and Space Travel Coordinator, Erich Reidl, had been scheduled to deliver the keynote address at the V-2 celebration. The spokesman, Dieter Vogel, said that if Mr. Kohl "had known, he would have forbidden it."

The director of the memorial at the Dora concentration camp, where about 60,000 inmates were forced to work for the German war effort in the world's largest underground armaments factory, called the planned celebration "an act of sacrilege against thousands of victims."

The memorial director, Cornelis Klose, a historian, said that since 20,000 innocent people died from starvation and torture at the arms plant, it would be wrong "to honor this weapon as a purely technical performance."

SHOOT: China Flows Weapons Into Market Shares

(Continued from page 1)

years of the Cold War, the army generally has among the best installations in the country, giving it an edge in developing money-making enterprises today.

For instance, China has become a major arms exporter. It has sent its high-powered missiles and other heavy weapons to the Middle East, angering some Western governments.

According to David Shambaugh, a professor at the University of London and a specialist on the Chinese military, the army has also relocated some of its factories to produce consumer products, from electric fans to construction equipment and trucks. In addition, some army units are starting to charge local governments for civil engineering projects they once did free, like bridge-building and flood-control work.

"There were explicit orders that the military was to diversify its revenues by getting involved in civil-

ian production and other kinds of activities, and they've been doing it," Mr. Shambaugh said. "The story is that they are developing a more visible military-industrial complex."

But these activities have also given the military far more money to spend with even less oversight, he added. Few seem to know how much the army is earning or how it is using what is believed to be billions of dollars from these businesses. "It's all off-budget revenue," Mr. Shambaugh said. "I couldn't give you an estimate on how much accrues to them, but it's got to be mammoth."

The shooting range is a sign of the market's acceptance of some of these capitalist strategies, and of the political pragmatism of what has traditionally been one of the world's most politicized armies.

The customers shoot at black silhouetted targets — or just hillsides with the serious weaponry — without a single running-dog capitalist

target in sight. In fact, the area is conspicuous for its lack of political content, save for the odd comment by a visitor noting the irony of Western thrill seekers being offered potshots with weapons that once symbolized attempts to destroy capitalism.

Wang Gui Ying, the smiling technician who helps customers choose their weapons, says that on weekends the range gets as many as several hundred visitors.

On a recent afternoon, a group of Japanese tourists who arrived in a bus leaned toward extremes, some taking turns firing the anti-tank weapon, the most expensive weapon offered, and the rest sticking mostly to small handguns.

By the end of the day, the group had paid about \$500 for less than an hour's worth of teeth-jarring fun, and Mrs. Wang was happy to oblige a visitor by posing briefly with a shoulder-fired rocket launcher in the spreading coolness of a Beijing evening.

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TO SAVE TO THE U... HERE'S W... START

مركز الامم



Line Vautrin: "outside fashion and outside time."

A Jewelry Artist Back in Fashion

LONDON — You don't have to speak French to appreciate Line Vautrin's intriguing metal work, but it helps. First you stroke the tactile surface of a gilded powder compact. Then your fingers trace the random letters. And finally you grasp a play on words that spells out phonetically a message of love, wit or wisdom.

Vautrin's *jeux d'esprit* were all the rage in the 1950s when she had molded the family's metal foundry to her imagination and made her original gilded sculpted jewelry and objets d'art. Even her buttons had an ironic twist: patterns of a lascivious lion or of raised and frowning eyebrows.

After a long period of neglect, Vautrin's work is now sought-after by collectors. And the designer herself, believed to be approaching her 80s, came to London last week for the opening of an exhibition at the gallery of David Gill, who rediscovered her work in the 1980s and says that he realized he "was looking at something really serious."

Vautrin is sanguine about her period of oblivion. "I started in 1938 in a Paris boutique as small as a cupboard," says Vautrin, whose career climaxed in the 1950s. "I was forgotten for 30 years because the women who bought my jewels had children who didn't want what they saw on their mothers. I had to wait for the next generation, and now happily I have my second wind."

Gill says he believes that, if Vautrin's family had not been metal-founders, she might have become an artist of a different kind. In fact, she changed her style during her career from the small jewels with their symbols and messages to huge mirrors framed in translucent, faceted glass. Her work is now being rediscovered in the form of metal objects, including the *jeux d'esprit* which may be decorated with the text of a Jacques Prévert or Paul Verlaine poem, rather than the puzzles and conundrums. The works cost £200 to £2,000 (about \$340 to \$3,400).

A book laying out Vautrin's objects in all their gilded glory — and explaining the symbols and messages — has just been published by Thames and Hudson, edited by Patrick Maurits. He contributes an assessment of her "playful magic" and puts her in the context of other designers like Christian Bérard and Diego Giacometti, though she was never part of a Paris artistic circle, but rather a loner.

"I was always independent," says Vautrin, recalling how she colonized the Marais district of Paris (now the height of fashion) when it was "old and dirty, with smug mansions covered in dust, with artists crowded in courtyards." Her shop was rather in the chic heart of Paris, in the Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

She was a pioneer in style, creating gilded jewels when chrome was all the rage and playing with enamels in "colors that enchanted me." Her name established in her own boutique precluded her from working with couturiers of her era, as Salvador Dalí created buttons for Schiaparelli. Yet the jewels remain intrinsically "fashionable" in their lightness of spirit and elegant symbolism.

"I am outside fashion and outside time but at the same time classic, like Egyptian jewelry is timeless," she says, recalling the seminal moment when she went to Cairo at the age of 20 and had the "révélation" of seeing the treasure of Tutankhamen.

Although not in precious metals, Vautrin's work, according to Gill, "is finished like proper work of art," and she has always been collected, from Marlene Dietrich in the 1950s to Paloma Picasso today.

Yet when she offered her work to Franco's museums before displaying it at auction in 1987, none took up her offer. But earlier this year she had a museum exhibition at Aix-les-Bains and another is under discussion for the United States. And one of her striking belt buckles is on show in the jewelry gallery at London's Victoria and Albert Museum.

How does she feel about belated recognition for her quirky artistry? "I went yesterday to the Victoria and Albert. I saw my jewels and I am happy," she says.

Suzy Menkes



Manche, Requête sur le haut de frange qui tombent sur le bras jusqu'à la ceinture.



pluies, volants, articles en corolle autour des poignets.



Sketches by Lacroix: Above, three theater designs, dresses from 1880s to 1990s; above right, his great grandmother, his mother and his wife, Françoise, on the day they met.

Master of Mannequins

LONDON — She turned stick-thin Twiggy into a shop window mannequin in 1966. She made Joan Collins the store symbol of the 1980s. And in 1990 she gave women back their generous curves. Adèle Rootstein, who died last week in London at the age of 62, was the creator of fiberglass goddesses. By giving mannequins new life — legs spread, arms akimbo, sensual mouths and a sexual allure — she reflected a new fashion icon. The mannequins — of both sexes — went on to conquer store windows across the world. — S.M.

Lacroix's Book of Ingredients

LONDON — Here is a rare glimpse into the creative process that inspires a designer's work. Christian Lacroix publishes this week a whimsical yet revealing account of the influences that have moved him, from a childhood in Arles in "great, bare high-ceilinged rooms, dim behind closed shutters" to the opulent salons of Paris haute couture.

The result is always intriguing, often amusing, but sometimes dense and obscure, like exposing an artist's notebooks to public view. The elegant text, set out with scrolling letters on colored pages, written by Lacroix with input from his wife and edited by Patrick Maurits, is blessed with a fine English translation.

"Pieces of a Pattern: Lacroix by Lacroix" is published by Thames and Hudson in Paris, London and New York. Although Lacroix's designs are unmistakably French in their courtly charm and insouciant luxury, it is appropriate that the book was launched in England, which Lacroix has considered a spiritual home since he first encountered its mix of stolid convention and oddball eccentricity in the 1960s.

The dinner in honor of Lacroix and his wife Françoise, held at the newly refurbished Dorchester Hotel, was an international affair, bringing together ambassadors from France, Spain and Argentina and Princess Michael of Kent who — true to the book's spirit — had dressed in a patchwork of different designers. She was wearing a Lacroix velvet shawl and sheer body suit with a flower-strewn Nina Ricci ball skirt and carrying a Givenchy fan.

Other guests included Princess Luciana Fignatelli, Lord Snowdon and his wife Lucy, Rosie, Marchioness of Northampton in Saint Laurent, and Virgin Airways boss Richard Branson.

For Snowdon, there was a poignancy to the party hosted by the Dorchester and Roberto Devorik, owner of Lacroix's new London store. Snowdon's uncle Oliver Messel, the designer and decorator, had originally created the pale green and gilded suite showing, says Snowdon, an "impeccable sense of color." Lacroix cites Messel, along with Cecil Beaton and his coterie, as formative influences.

The book includes a loving tribute to "Angleterre, mon Angleterre" — especially to "haute bohémians" like Lady Diana Cooper or the more raucous eccentricity of the Pearly Kings and Queens.

Another section discusses Lacroix's vibrant designs for the stage. They will soon include costumes for the English National Ballet's "Nutcracker Suite" — a tribute to the 150th anniversary of Tchaikovsky to be presented in the Durbar Room at London's Foreign Office in December.

"Pieces of a Pattern" suggests that Lacroix is post-modernism's most ardent fashion exponent: hybrids of different images; fragments of style with threads of connection; ironic juxtapositions of sophisticated and primitive; a well-stirred ethnic melting pot. The lucid introduction by Maurits pays tribute rather to the designer's role in revitalizing haute couture and energizing the dying decades of the 20th century.

But what about those Lacroix clothes? They never really take center stage in this exquisitely produced book. Instead they appear as fleeting glimpses of fuchsia pink coat, gaudy glasses, somber sombrero, paint-splashed swimsuit.

Although it is a relief to find a fashion book that is infinitely more than a bunch of pictures, there is not enough of Lacroix's oeuvre that is the end product of his crazy patchwork of cultural influences. The photographs of Adlesian costumes are crying out for a companion page to show the folkloric fabric scarf metamorphosed into haute couture as a chairreuse satin shawl collar. Although Lacroix's Goya-esque jackets are affixed to figures from Spanish paintings, the book does not convey the luster of his embroideries, nor the way that the designer has quickened with his imagination the traditional crafts of couture and impacted on fashion accessories.

The ultimate effect is a book of mouthwatering ingredients — visually and intellectually — that leave the fashion appetite asking for more.

SUZY MENKES

shown beside its inspiration, a Neapolitan costume.

Then there are Lacroix's fashion drawings — bold sweeps of color, or entire collections laid out on spidery miniature figures. Pages from the fairy tale of Goldilocks and the Three Bears show the tree-branch furniture with heart-shaped decoration that have become part of the design mythology of Lacroix's salon and stores.

The result is always intriguing, often amusing, but sometimes dense and obscure, like exposing an artist's notebooks to public view. The elegant text, set out with scrolling letters on colored pages, written by Lacroix with input from his wife and edited by Patrick Maurits, is blessed with a fine English translation.

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"Pieces of a Pattern" suggests that Lacroix is post-modernism's most ardent fashion exponent: hybrids of different images; fragments of style with threads of connection; ironic juxtapositions of sophisticated and primitive; a well-stirred ethnic melting pot. The lucid introduction by Maurits pays tribute rather to the designer's role in revitalizing haute couture and energizing the dying decades of the 20th century.

But what about those Lacroix clothes? They never really take center stage in this exquisitely produced book. Instead they appear as fleeting glimpses of fuchsia pink coat, gaudy glasses, somber sombrero, paint-splashed swimsuit.

Although it is a relief to find a fashion book that is infinitely more than a bunch of pictures, there is not enough of Lacroix's oeuvre that is the end product of his crazy patchwork of cultural influences. The photographs of Adlesian costumes are crying out for a companion page to show the folkloric fabric scarf metamorphosed into haute couture as a chairreuse satin shawl collar. Although Lacroix's Goya-esque jackets are affixed to figures from Spanish paintings, the book does not convey the luster of his embroideries, nor the way that the designer has quickened with his imagination the traditional crafts of couture and impacted on fashion accessories.

The ultimate effect is a book of mouthwatering ingredients — visually and intellectually — that leave the fashion appetite asking for more.

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ADVERTISEMENT

Luxury Property in the U.K.

Quality May Be the Key To Beating the Recession

A bright spot has recently appeared in the depressed British property market. Important sales are being made once again, and there are finally reasons for agents to feel a bit more optimistic. Although most of the activity is in luxury real estate, the important factor, according to the experts, is quality rather than price.

"It is an overseas-led market," says Anthony Lassman, a leading London agent, confirming that there are green shoots. "It is also very selective. Peo-

Small apartment: £3.2 million

ple are looking for the best locations, and presentation is all-important. Sellers must allow for an interior decorator to go in and get everything right."

Mr. Lassman says the devaluation of the British

market," says Mr. Gething. "On the one hand, for property of genuinely top quality — in terms of value, not price — there are buyers. We have encountered competitive bidding for some properties. But in the second tier, which includes most properties, some at ludicrous asking prices, there is almost no market at all."

The same is true in the art and antique markets, Mr. Gething says. The theory that the expensive end of the market was automatically solid has been proved wrong. "The old adage about concentrating on quality is right," he says. "If there is something that you want badly, the chances are that someone else will want it in the future."

In addition to quality, an important element in the success of a residential development is location, according to Mungo Tennant, marketing director

Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, Harrods of Knightsbridge nearby and the West End within easy reach. Another attraction is the tranquillity and security of the enclosed landscaped gardens. Children can safely ride bicycles on the private roads.

Mr. Tennant says there is considerable British interest in the houses — family housing is rare in Kensington — but adds that overseas interest is a major factor. French interest was encouraged by the lycées just around the corner, and three properties have been rented by French tenants. A marketing campaign in Italy is bringing rewards, with two deals now in the pipeline. Buyers from Hong Kong, Singapore and Australia have bought apartments, an Egyptian family has bought a house, and a Middle East investment company is negotiating to buy a whole apartment block.

Negotiations for the development took place throughout 1988 and were concluded when the market was at its height. Mr. Tennant acknowledges that life since then has sometimes been difficult. "But we are here until 1995, leasing, building, selling," he says. "We can ride out most recessions." He also says the drop in the market has a positive aspect. "No new developments are going on. We will stand alone by the end of the year."

Another large residential scheme that is evidence of the success of the combination of quality and the right location is Carlton Gate, a development of 282 apartments beside a canal in London's Maida Vale. Prices range from £89,000 to £229,000 — from studio apartments to penthouses — and 120 have been sold, with most of the buyers having taken up residence. Contracts have been exchanged on 11 other units, and there are 25 reservations.

Stephen Galpin, sales and marketing director for Carlton Gate, says that the market is difficult, with buyers determined to get value for money. His major selling points have



Beside a canal, within easy reach of the West End, the Carlton Gate development. The luxurious interior (below) of an apartment at one of London's most exclusive addresses, 25 St. James's Place.

been the fact that the development is genuinely close to the West End, the high standard of finish and equipment, and the private gardens, underground parking, 24-hour security and video entry phones in every apartment.

He also sees a high level of overseas interest, particularly from Hong Kong, and confirms that devaluation and dipping interest rates have helped. He sees reason for optimism in "the high level of pent-up demand." He says that the boom in the 1980s led to an oversupply, but that things have been quiet for two-and-a-half years. And people want to move. "Apart from anything else, there is a boredom factor," he says.

Right at the top of the market is one of the six private houses in Eaton Square, which can claim to be London's most exclusive residential address: Neighbors in the square include the Duke of Westminster and Lord Rothermere. This property is being offered for sale by Lassmans at £5.65 million, but Mr. Lassman insists the quality is more important than the price. It is a historic property listed for

protection, preferred by English Heritage, with vaulted roof light, imposing central staircase, reception rooms, a master suite, a principal guest suite, three further suites, staff quarters and a paved garden.

Lassmans is also offering London's most expensive one-bedroom apartment, at 25 St. James's Place. The property backs onto Green Park and gives a glimpse of the gardens of

St. James's Palace. Offers are invited at £3,275,000.

Mayfair is the part of London virtually synonymous with luxury and Lassmans is offering to buyers what it describes as Mayfair's perfect house. It is at 6 Farm Street, was recently constructed on the model of Georgian architecture, and can be bought for £1.7 million. For that a buyer gets living and reception space on the first floor, three double

bedrooms en suite plus another bedroom with bathroom on the second floor, a complete bed-sitting room on the ground floor plus a double garage.

Quality and luxury are available outside of London as well. Bidwells of Cambridge can arrange

for the rental, at £6,000 plus a month, of a 16th-century, nine-bedroom tower house near Newmarket. It is owned by Lord and Lady Fairhaven of Englesey Abbey and is in the middle of 3,000-acre estate. A day's shooting is available.



The view at the high end of the market: Green Park as seen from a St. James's Place apartment.

pound and the strengthening of the dollar are starting to help overseas buyers. "Someone who would have paid \$2 for £1 a few weeks ago now pays \$1.70 or less," he says. He adds that the reduction of British interest rates to 9 percent might help to tempt British buyers back into the market. "There is a feeling that interest rates are on a downward spiral," he says. "It is in many ways an ideal time to buy."

The seriousness of the problem that has to be met is confirmed by William Gething, managing director of Property Vision, a company that specializes in buying property for clients. His informed view is that since the booming market peaked at the end of 1988, prices have fallen by 25 percent and more. But he believes that things are changing. "There is now a two-tier

of one of London's most ambitious residential schemes at Kensington Green in London. This development by Taylor Woodrow, in conjunction with Mitsui Kenetsu (UK) Ltd., cost £40 million and comprises 112 apartments, eight penthouses and 45 townhouses. Prices for the apartments range from £130,000 to £335,000 and for the houses from £575,000 to £1.6 million.

In these early days of the launch — landscaping is only now being completed and some properties are still not on the market — 16 of the 165 units have been sold, including 10 houses, and the volume of inquiries is high. The location is a big selling point because of the cachet of the Royal Borough of Kensington, with members of the royal family living in Kensington Palace, nannies pushing perambulators next to the

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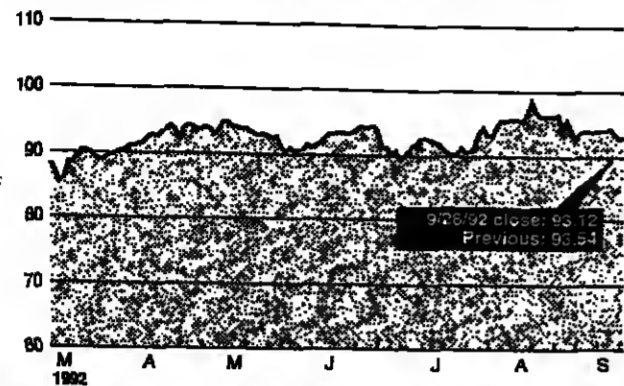
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THE TRIB INDEX: 93.12

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Table with columns for Asia/Pacific, Europe, and N. America, showing stock index values and changes. Includes sub-sections for Industrial Sectors like Energy, Utilities, Finance, and Services.

Rate Fears Hit European Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — European stocks fell broadly Monday on uncertainty over the outcome of talks by European Community officials and concerns that interest rates, especially in France and Britain, would not be cut soon. The major stock market indexes fell 3.97 percent in Paris, 2.53 percent in Frankfurt and 1.58 percent in London.

"If Volkswagen is to make no money, people are wondering what the outlook is for French companies now that the franc is part of the hard Deutsche mark bloc," said Charles Allen, French equities analyst at County Natwest. In London, the pound's continued weakness diminished hopes for interest rate cuts, dealers said. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index fell 41 points, to 2,560, just above its low for the day of 2,559.9.

Hoare Govett cut its forecast for ICI's 1992 pretax profit to £620 million from £780 million, and his 1993 pretax profit forecast to £875 million from £1 billion. "This is a healthy slowdown on the ICI downgrade and worries about the political situation," said Mark McCutcheon, head of institutional trading at Craig Middleton & Co. Many investors are troubled by apparent splits in the Conservative-led government about Britain's integration with the rest of Europe, and concerns about whether the government can contain inflation if sterling remains outside the exchange-rate mechanism.

Silicon Valley Meets Its Angst Head-On

By John Markoff New York Times Service SAN FRANCISCO — After more than three decades as a fertile breeding ground for hundreds of technologies, Silicon Valley is in the midst of a midlife crisis, wondering if it still has the right stuff. "We are definitely the equivalent of a 40-year-old male who just discovered he has a little paunch," said T. J. Rogers, chairman of Cypress Semiconductor Corp., a Sunnyvale, California, chip maker, who has long symbolized the Valley's fiercely independent management style. "We've got troubles here in Silicon Valley."

California, producer of chip-making equipment and the chairman of an industry group that recently issued a report on Silicon Valley, said: "High-tech jobs have been growing like crazy. They're just not growing here." But a variety of new entrepreneurs and Valley veterans say that is nonsense, arguing that the doom-

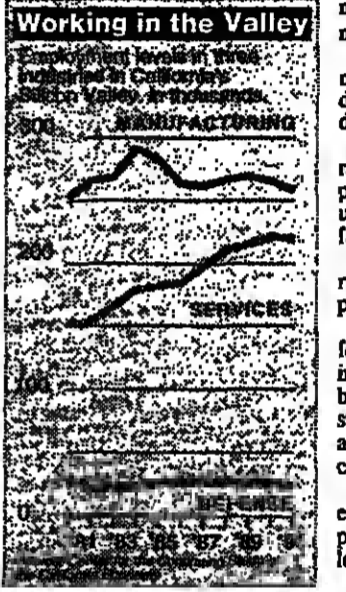
sayers are overlooking the extent to which the Valley's best and brightest now work on software and related new design technologies rather than hardware. "There are plenty of ideas around and plenty of personnel around," said Sheldon Breiner, who recently founded Quorum Software Systems in Menlo Park, California. Cyril Yansoumi, the chairman of the Reed-Rite Corp. of Milpitas,

California, asserted: "As far as the creative ideas, this remains the nation's hotbed. I can see a lot of reasons to be frustrated, but in the end we get better products." Some people say the pessimists are nothing more than executives of established companies, whining because they cannot grow as quickly as they once did and because they op-

Dollar Plumbs New Depths Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches The dollar fell to record lows Monday against the yen before making a slight recovery, as speculators retreated after a defeat at the hands of officials determined to defend the French franc's position in Europe's currency system. The dollar also lost more than 3 pence against the Deutsche mark on the session, operators noted.

The U.S. currency closed at 14510 DM in New York, down from 14835 at Friday's close. The dollar ended at 119.58 yen, down from 120.92; in Tokyo it had earlier hit a record low of 119.00 yen. The dollar also closed at 4,894.5 French francs in New York, down from 5,012.4, and at 1,269.5 Swiss francs, down from 1,297.5. The pound, rising against a dollar that in this session was even weaker, moved to \$1.7317 from \$1.7125, moved to \$1.7324 from \$1.7125.



Working in the Valley... The overnight interbank lending rate went up 3 points, to 13.75 percent, in an attempt to stop speculators from selling off the punt in favor of the mark.

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

LIFFE, 10 and Growing, Likes Those Market Jolts

By Ian Ford Readers LONDON — The London International Futures and Options Exchange, celebrating its 10th anniversary Wednesday, expects further growth in the next decade. "There's still a large untapped market out there and so over the next 10 years I would expect to see much greater use and acceptance of futures," said Michael Jenkins, the chief executive. Analysts believe the continued success of LIFFE is essential if London is to maintain its position as European financial capital and fight off competition from Paris and Frankfurt.

Kraft Beats Hershey For Norway's Freia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches OSLO — Kraft General Foods, the Philip Morris subsidiary that is the largest U.S. food company, edged aside the smaller Hershey Foods and agreed Monday to an \$8 billion kroner (\$1.46 billion) takeover of the Freia Marabou candy maker that is to be Norway's biggest stock market transaction. Freia Marabou A/S, which is Scandinavia's biggest supplier of chocolate, other candy and snacks, said it had accepted the price of 450 kroner a share offered by Jacoby Scharud, the Swiss chocolate and coffee maker that is a unit of Kraft General Foods Inc. That company, in turn, is owned by Philip Morris Cos., the New York-based food and tobacco combine that has \$56.5 billion in annual revenue.



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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, and Key Money Rates. Includes data for various currencies and interest rates.

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits and Key Money Rates. Includes data for various currencies and interest rates.

Table with columns for Gold and other financial data. Includes data for gold prices and other market indicators.

MARKET DIARY

GM Deal Sparks Wall Street Rally

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks advanced Monday as a tentative strike settlement at a General Motors plant sparked a flurry of late buying that helped the market rebound from Friday's broad sell-off.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which tumbled 37.55 points on Friday, bounced back 25.94, to 3,276.26.

Merck followed, falling 1/4, to 43 1/4, on continued concern over its earnings outlook as a result of last week's reports of a decline in the drug company's new prescriptions and government efforts to curb rising health-care costs.

DOLLAR: New Low Against Yen

French and German central banks last week, was trading at 3.3673 per mark at the London close, stronger than Friday's late 3.3620.

EUROPE: EC Officials Vow to Resist a 'Two-Speed' Monetary System

John Major of Britain in his visit to Paris on Wednesday that they wanted to do everything they could to help him win ratification for the treaty in Parliament.

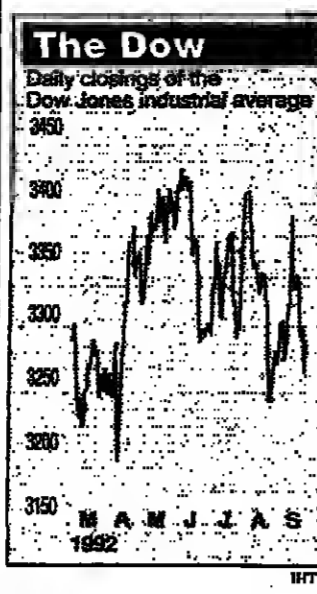


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Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Diary.

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UAW Says GM Strike Settled

DETROIT (Combined Dispatches) — Negotiators for General Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers settled a strike on Monday at a Lansing, Michigan, auto body plant that had idled 8,900 workers, the union said. It did not reveal terms of the settlement.

The walkout by 4,200 union members began Friday and caused General Motors to suspend work at other plants. The dispute over the elimination of 300 union jobs at the plant threatened production of the company's 1993 models by shutting down production of the popular Pontiac Grand Am as well as two other models at a nearby assembly plant.

Separately, it appeared GM's electric car could be delayed because Rockwell International Corp. has pulled out of the project, apparently angry over cost-cutting practices by General Motors.

Apple Cuts Most Macintosh Prices. CUPERTINO, California (Reuters) — Apple Computer Inc. said its Apple USA division has cut suggested U.S. retail prices on many Apple Macintosh personal computers and related peripheral products.

Goodrich Fears Weak Quarter. AKRON, Ohio (Reuters) — B.F. Goodrich Co. said Monday that its third quarter earnings would be "significantly below" the second-quarter performance due to continuing weakness in the economy.

For the Record. The North American Free Trade Agreement will be initiated in San Antonio, Texas, on Oct. 7 in the presence of President George Bush of the United States, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

Merck followed, falling 1/4, to 43 1/4, on continued concern over its earnings outlook as a result of last week's reports of a decline in the drug company's new prescriptions and government efforts to curb rising health-care costs.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

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Orly Link Hits Matra Stock Bailout of Rail Project Would Be Costly

Bloomberg Business News
PARIS — The stock of Matra SA tumbled Monday on the Paris Bourse on speculation that the French defense, transport and telecommunications company might have to foot the bill for the troubled Orlyval airport link, traders said.

Matra dropped 4.8 percent or 9 francs to 179 francs (\$36.60) a share.

Orlyval, which was built by Matra, is an unmanned overhead rail shuttle service linking Orly airport to a train line to Paris. The project has had a loss of 15 million francs over the past three months, analysts said.

They said Orlyval's bank lenders assert the traffic estimates were gross exaggerations and are refusing to pick up the bill to keep the service running.

The leading creditor is Crédit Lyonnais, with exposure of 700 million francs, analysts said, followed by Crédit Local de France with 400 million francs exposure.

Air later has 26.7 percent of Orlyval's share

capital. Lyonnais des Eaux-Dumetz has 18 percent and Matra 17.3 percent. Crédit Lyonnais and Compagnie de Suez each have a 6.6 percent stake.

Matra might have to put up 250 million francs to keep Orlyval alive, said an analyst from the Oddo brokerage house.

Crédit Lyonnais Paper Downgraded
 IBCA Ltd., the European credit-rating agency, said Monday in London that it had downgraded its rating on the long-term debt of Crédit Lyonnais to AA-minus from AA.

IBCA said the expansion of Crédit Lyonnais in recent years "has put strain on centralized risk management."

The bank is under pressure from deteriorating domestic and international asset quality, while its exposure to real estate and media and film financing "is a particular problem," the agency said.

Crédit Lyonnais itself cited those areas last week when it reported a 92 percent plunge in first half pretax profit, largely due to a sharp rise in provisions for troubled loans.

Aviation Woes Bring Snecma Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Snecma, the French jet-engine maker, on Monday posted a first-half loss, citing continued weakness in aviation construction and the cost of layoffs.

For the half, the state-owned Société Nationale d'Etude & Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation reported a loss of 302.75 million francs (\$60.55 million), compared with a profit of 38.84 million francs a year earlier.

Sales fell 9 percent from a year earlier, to 6.1 billion francs. Snecma reported 3.4 billion francs in orders, which it said was "a weak level."

Earlier this month, Snecma's chairman, Gerard Renon, said 1992 sales would be "slightly less" than those of the last three years. Mr. Renon forecast 1992 sales of less than 14 billion francs for the parent company, down from 14.48 billion a year earlier, and group sales of about 23 billion, down from 23.9 billion.

Monday's first-half figures were for the parent company; group figures are expected to be released later this year.

The company said it has concentrated on preparing for the future, with a net increase in research and development spending, compared with the first half of 1991.

(AFX, Reuters)

VALLEY: Angst Comes to the Kingdom of the Chip

(Continued from first finance page)
 replaced the thousands of assembly workers whose jobs were shifted elsewhere.

But now a tangible mood of despair looms in Silicon Valley, leading to a debate about whether the very creativity that has defined the Valley is being exhausted.

"One of the things that is striking is that there has been a slowdown in the number of new businesses that are being formed," said Douglas Henton, assistant director in the center of economic competitive-

ness at SRI International, a research center in Menlo Park that prepared the original report.

"That's a warning sign."

Some executives have called for an industry-government effort to shore up the Valley's economy—a departure for business executives known for going their own ways.

"They're going from being con-boys to becoming collaborators," said Steven Levy, director of the Center for the Continuing Study of the California Economy, an economic research center in Palo Alto.

Optimists say studies that have overlooked part of the Valley's continuing success: the impact of high-technology growth in areas surrounding Silicon Valley. Many new technology start-up companies have emerged in San Francisco and Berkeley—but they are directly

linked to the Valley's economic infrastructure.

Another source of confusion is that much new growth in the valley has been in software rather than in computer or semiconductor manufacturing. Because many software jobs are classified as service rather than manufacturing, the manufacturing employment numbers have not reflected this shift.

Economists say the service category hides the real growth in the Valley—software and hardware design jobs that have made the region the world's microelectronic research laboratory.

Data collected by the Center for the Continuing Study of the California Economy show that manufacturing jobs in Silicon Valley fell to 258,300 last year from a peak of 291,600 in 1984. During that period, the number of service jobs grew to 219,900 from 179,200.

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VW Shares Battered By Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WOLFSBURG, Germany — Volkswagen AG's stock dropped in Frankfurt on Monday as the result of a press report, denied by the automaker, that the new version of its Golf car had run into problems.

The weekend report, in Der Spiegel, said VW would incur a parent operating loss of 700 million Deutsche marks (\$483 million) in 1992 due to problems with the Golf III arising from "wrong decisions."

A VW spokesman declined to comment on that aspect of the report. VW's stock lost 17.30 DM, to close at 276 DM a share.

Not only did the stock lead the Frankfurt market lower, it affected the Paris Bourse, analysts there said.

Charles Allen, French equities analyst at County Newcastle, said that among the negative influences on the Bourse Monday was a feeling that "if Volkswagen is to make no money, people are wondering what the outlook is for French companies now that the franc is part of the hard Deutsche mark bloc."

Virgin Is Seeking Market in Europe

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — Virgin Atlantic Airways' talks about rescuing another British carrier are aimed at opening another market for itself in Europe, analysts said Monday.

The parent of the troubled Dan-Air, which flies to nine destinations in Britain and 21 on the Continent, had its stock suspended on the London market on Monday while it holds talks with Richard Branson, chairman of Virgin Atlantic, about its financial problems. The stock of Davies & Newman Holdings PLC stands at 23 pence, compared with 155 pence on Sept. 30, 1991.

Davies & Newman has said there would not be a merger with Virgin Atlantic but that the negotiations involve "an intended fund-raising and coordinated marketing efforts."

People close to the talks say Mr. Branson has reached a preliminary agreement with Davies & Newman to form a holding company jointly owned by Mr. Branson, Davies & Newman and the latter's creditors. Dan-Air would be named Virgin European Airways under the arrangement, trusting to Mr. Branson's marketing clout to help it regain lost revenue.

Dan-Air is the largest airline operating out of Gatwick. Virgin, based at Heathrow, currently flies

long-haul flights only, to six U.S. destinations and Tokyo.

Mr. Branson would keep his stake in Dan-Air's holding company to a minimum, the people close to the talks said. Airline analysts said the new Virgin European would be likely to need £25 million in financing; they said £15 million would likely be raised through a Davies & Newman rights offering, with Mr. Branson putting up £10 million cash.

Analysts said Mr. Branson, still has £350 million left from selling Virgin Music Group to Thorn EMI for £510 million last May.

In the 15 months ended last Oct. 31, Virgin Atlantic's privately held parent, Voyager Travel Holdings, had pretax profit of £6.2 million and revenue of £383 million.

Dan-Air has already been refinanced twice in the past 30 months, most recently through a £53 million Davies & Newman rights issue late last year. But the Gulf War and the deep British recession curbed air traffic, and losses continued. In the last two years Davies & Newman's losses came to £74 million.

Mr. Branson and Virgin may be Dan-Air's last hope. For months the press had speculated that the airline would be taken over by British Airways or Air France or would form a partnership with Northwest Airlines.

Investor's Europe

| Exchange | Index | Monday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| Amsterdam | CBS Trend | 110.80 | 112.20 | -1.25 |
| Brussels | Stock Index | 5,434.54 | 5,483.40 | -0.89 |
| Frankfurt | DAX | 1,475.04 | 1,513.38 | -2.53 |
| Frankfurt | FAZ | 584.99 | 596.38 | -1.91 |
| London | HEX | 591.11 | 591.06 | +0.01 |
| London | Financial Times 30 | 1,873.11 | 1,914.00 | -2.14 |
| London | FTSE 100 | 2,550.00 | 2,601.00 | -1.58 |
| Madrid | General Index | 195.82 | 199.77 | -2.38 |
| Madrid | IBEX | 707.00 | 712.00 | -0.70 |
| Paris | CAC 40 | 1,770.26 | 1,843.88 | -3.97 |
| Stockholm | Aktiesvarvarden | 782.58 | 816.92 | -4.20 |
| Vienna | Stock Index | 372.65 | 375.56 | -0.77 |
| Zurich | SSS | 640.20 | 649.40 | -1.42 |

Sources: Reuters, AFP
 International Herald Tribune

150,000 Europe Car Jobs At Risk in Coming Years

Reuters
LONDON — About 150,000 European automobile industry jobs may be lost in the next seven to eight years as manufacturers try to adapt to more rigorous efficiency standards set by Japanese carmakers, according to a report to be published on Tuesday.

"We expect those jobs will be cut in the coming seven to eight years," Nigel Hills, the main author of a report by consultancy Ludvigsen Associates, said. These layoffs have already begun, Mr. Hills said.

Among the firm's other conclusions:

- Judged by hours required to assemble a car, Europeans attain less than half the productivity of the Japanese and little more than two thirds that of the Americans.
- It takes 27 weeks of gross family income for a European to buy a new car against 21 weeks for an American and 14 weeks for a Japanese.
- European buyers pay about 30 percent more for a new car than purchasers in the United States or Japan because of taxes included in the production of the car and the need to fund the surplus labor.
- Belgium is the cheapest country in Europe in which to buy a car, but foreigners wanting to buy a car there and take it home face a number of financial hurdles. Belgian dealers could also face penalties by manufacturers when selling cars to non-Belgian residents.
- Taxation accounts for about three-fifths of Europe's higher costs. Ludvigsen shows that Britain at 18.5 percent has one of the lowest total tax components in the retail price of cars in Europe. Denmark leads the table with 65.4 percent.

Total Chairman Expects Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Total SA has "large growth potential" even if the current situation for oil companies is poor, Serge Tchurik, chairman of the French state-controlled energy concern, said Monday.

European demand for refined products fell 5 percent in the second quarter, exclusively because of a collapse in German demand, Mr. Tchurik said.

He said Total's shares, which fell 9.30 francs (\$1.86), to 210.10 on Monday, were undervalued, it had a solid balance sheet and productive oil and gas deposits. (Reuters, AFX)

Very briefly:

- Tajikistan, the former Soviet republic, has raised cotton prices ninefold in order to encourage farmers to speed up harvesting, the Inter-Tass news agency said.
- General Motors Espana SA said net profit fell 9.6 percent, to 30.96 billion pesetas (\$304.9 million), in 1991.
- British Biotechnology Group PLC said it would establish a collaborative laboratory for viral engineering with Oxford University to research new ways of treating viral infections and cancer.
- Groupe de la Cité SA, the French publishing company, said its consolidated loss, net of depreciation, narrowed by 7.1 percent to 157 million French francs (\$31.5 million) in the first half of 1992.
- Castorama Debols Investissements, the French furniture retailer, said net profit rose 14.8 percent, to 82.8 million French francs (\$16.6 million), in the first half.
- Den Danske Bank said it expected its 1992 loan loss provisions to be in line with the 2.9 billion kroner (\$502.7 million) it set aside in 1991.
- PTT Post BV, the postal arm of Royal PTT Nederland NV, said it was speaking with a number of pharmaceutical companies about the possibility of handling distribution of medical supplies.
- The European Commission said it was imposing provisional duties on imports of magnesite from China after an investigation showed dumping.
- Russia said it would take international bids for prospecting and development of oil and natural gas reserves on the island of Sakhalin. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX, AFP)

Sharp Drop in French Jobless Rate

The Associated Press
PARIS — The number of French unemployed declined by 1 percent in August, to 2.88 million, the steepest monthly drop in four years, the Labor Ministry announced Monday.

The decline in August followed a 0.5 percent reduction in July, and reduced the country's unemployment rate to 10.2 percent of the active work force, down from 10.3 percent in July.

The ministry said the improvement in August had occurred despite a weak job market and added that the rate of layoffs remained high.



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INDUSTRY POWER TRANSPORTATION is rising on Ansaldo.

NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide pros and cons of the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect any trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

| Symbol | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| IBM | 115.25 | 114.50 | 115.00 | 114.75 | -0.25 |
| MSFT | 42.50 | 42.00 | 42.25 | 42.125 | -0.125 |
| ORCL | 48.75 | 48.25 | 48.50 | 48.375 | -0.125 |
| GE | 34.50 | 34.00 | 34.25 | 34.125 | -0.125 |
| DUK | 28.50 | 28.25 | 28.375 | 28.25 | -0.125 |
| W | 45.50 | 45.00 | 45.25 | 45.125 | -0.125 |
| DIS | 31.50 | 31.25 | 31.375 | 31.25 | -0.125 |
| INTL | 38.50 | 38.25 | 38.375 | 38.25 | -0.125 |
| AMZN | 18.50 | 18.25 | 18.375 | 18.25 | -0.125 |
| GOOG | 28.50 | 28.25 | 28.375 | 28.25 | -0.125 |
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| GOOG | 28.50 | 28.25 | 28.375 | 28.25 | -0.125 |

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Exporters Feel the Strong Yen's Pinch

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — The dollar's plunge to new lows against the yen means another blow to Japan's export industries, currency analysts said Monday.

The profits of Japanese exporters, especially automobile and electronics companies, have already been badly bruised by the steadily appreciating yen.

On Monday, Tokyo shares fell sharply amid concern over this trend, with exporters' stocks taking the brunt of the selling, said Masahiko Tsuyuzaki at Yachi-bana Securities.

The 225-share Nikkei average closed down 422.15 points, or 2.29 percent, at 17,972.61.

In a market that normally moves by tenths of a yen per day, the dollar has lost more than 5 yen against the Japanese currency in the past two weeks. Traders said the dollar will likely fall to around 115.00 yen before recovering to the 120 level. The dollar closed Monday at 120.25 yen.

Market analysts said the decline is the result of traders anxiously selling dollars and buying the yen as the world's most stable money.

"The yen is a safe haven," said Masahiro Yanagida, a dealer at Sanwa Bank. He and others emphasized that the yen was not considered strong because of the Japanese economy, which is also in a slump. Rather, it is seen as the strongest of the industrial world's generally weak currencies.

The dollar's slide to new historical lows against the yen is setting off a cascade of reactions, and counter-reactions in the Japanese economy. With masses of corporate profits vanishing with every drop in the dollar, companies are rushing to put out revised sales projections and to release

Japan's Retail Sales Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan's supermarket and department store sales for August fell 2 percent year-on-year, to 1.63 trillion yen (\$13.6 billion), the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported Monday.

It was the third consecutive monthly decline in the sales of large retailers. A 0.6 percent fall in July followed a 4.3 percent drop in June. A ministry official blamed a period of colder-than-usual weather in early August, in addition to the slumping domestic economy.

By store type, sales of department stores fell 3.8 percent, to 776.3 billion yen, from August 1991, marking the first time since the survey started in 1972 that department store sales have fallen for six months straight; supermarket sales declined 0.4 percent, to 853.7 billion yen, the ministry said.

In terms of products, sales of clothing fell 3.3 percent from August 1991 and foodstuff sales increased 1.2 percent. Sales of other products, including furniture, electronic items, and luxury goods, declined 4.5 percent year-on-year.

Sarwa Bank said in its monthly report that personal consumption was expected to remain slack, as the slowdown was eroding income bonuses and other earnings.

Japanese government officials have avoided making specific statements about acceptable dollar-yen rates. Instead, they have said that while a gradual rise in the yen is welcome, a rapid appreciation would be undesirable.

The Bank of Japan, traders say, probably will not intervene to weaken the yen by buying dollars and selling yen until the dollar slips to 117 or 116 yen. But after Monday — when the dollar lost over 1.31 yen in intraday trading — that could happen sooner than they think. (Bloomberg Reuters)

Other exporters in the electronics and auto industries are expected to follow suit, economists said.

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Such public statements are interpreted as the tip of an iceberg of corporate pressure being applied to the Japanese government to find some way to bring relief to exporters, who have provided nearly the only strong performance in recent months of economic malaise in Japan.

The automaker Honda Motor Co. and the electronics maker Hitachi Ltd. have become the latest exporters to take another look at their dollar-yen calculations. Suffering from falling profits as the weak dollar eroded the value of their U.S. sales, the companies revised their exchange rate forecasts for the next six months to 125 yen to the dollar from 130 yen.

Other exporters in the electronics and auto industries are expected to follow suit, economists said.

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Chinese Press Asks For Stock Curbs

BEIJING — China's official media called on Monday for constraints to be imposed on the country's stock market experiment to keep it from running out of control and damaging the economy.

"If we do not put certain constraints on stocks, stocks will inevitably deal a heavy blow to normal economic order," the Xinhua news agency said.

Its article, published in the Communist Party's People's Daily newspaper, did not specify what restraints were needed, but acknowledged "when the government regulates the market, it has a heavy responsibility. Any move must be made extremely cautiously."

It made clear the authorities were most worried about four key areas — blind issuing of stocks, fevered buying of stocks, foreign ownership of Chinese assets and the wholesale moving of funds from bank accounts into stocks.

"Shouldn't the Chinese economy avoid being unnecessarily buffeted by the winds and the tides?" the article asked.

It did not give details about the problems with foreign ownership of stocks, but it mentioned the issue in a way guaranteed to inflame hard-line Marxists who have been opposed to the economic reforms push of the 58-year-old leader Deng Xiaoping.

"To today's stock market, some of the state-owned shares of some of the listed companies have been illegally seized by companies from outside our borders that have come and squeezed others out," it said.

While China this year began selling special class B shares reserved for foreigners to investors from abroad, there have been persistent reports that Hong Kong and Taiwan interests have been playing the class A market.

The article went on to cast doubt on the accounts of some listed companies.

The profit figures are not true, there are falsehoods in the publicly announced reports on assets and it has even got to the point where registered accountants' offices have made false accounts," it said.

China said Monday it would sharply reduce the number of goods for which it sets annual production quotas, further weakening the 40-year-old system of rigid economic plans. The Associated Press reported from Beijing.

The government also said it was relaxing price controls on more agricultural products.

Under the economic planning system copied from the Soviets, the central and provincial governments handed down quotas each year to every farm and factory.

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| Investor's Asia | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| Exchange | Index | Monday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
| Hong Kong Hang Seng | 1982 | 5,597.20 | 5,686.16 | -1.58 |
| Singapore Straits Times | 1982 | 1,348.81 | 1,339.75 | +0.75 |
| Tokyo Nikkei 225 | 1982 | 17,972.61 | 18,394.76 | -2.29 |
| Kuala Lumpur Composite | 1982 | 610.66 | 602.60 | +1.34 |
| Bangkok SET | 1982 | 848.07 | 859.17 | -1.18 |
| Seoul Composite Stock | 1982 | 518.04 | 524.23 | -1.56 |
| Taipei Weighted Price | 1982 | 3,351.83 | | |
| Manila Composite | 1982 | 1,386.47 | 1,390.61 | -0.23 |
| Jakarta Stock Index | 1982 | N.A. | 297.52 | |
| New Zealand NZSE-40 | 1982 | 1,434.82 | 1,467.70 | -2.25 |
| Bombay National Index | 1982 | 1,466.50 | 1,468.98 | -0.80 |

Sources: Reuters, AFP. International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- TNT Ltd. said its managing director, Sir Peter Abeles, resigned because of the "immense" time and effort demanded by his TNT duties and to concentrate on Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., of which he is joint chairman; Sir Peter will continue as deputy chairman of TNT.
- Vietnam will increase petroleum output by drilling offshore wells this year and putting its Rong field into production for the first time, the official newspaper *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* said.
- The China Daily newspaper said Chinese individuals have more than \$8.5 billion in foreign currency bank accounts, up 25 percent over last year, and that millions more are stashed away in homes.
- The Hong Kong Tourist Association said the number of visitors rose 14.2 percent, to 584,332 in August, from 511,896 in August 1991.
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said it received three orders for the world's largest shield machines by diameter — each has a diameter of 14.4 meters (46.7 feet), a length of 13.5 meters and weight of 3,200 metric tons — to dig highway tunnels under Tokyo Bay.
- Hotta Textile Industry of Japan announced revised earnings estimates, saying it now expects a current loss of 75 million yen (\$625,000) in the half year to Sept. 30.
- Victor Co. of Japan Ltd.'s unit Victor Musical Industries Inc. said it would form a joint venture next month with Electronic Arts Inc. to develop video game software.

Toshiba Cuts Forecast Of Chip Production

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Toshiba Corp. on Monday cut its forecast computer-chip output for the financial year to 730 billion yen (\$6.1 billion) of production from 780 billion.

Toshiba now estimates sales of its semiconductor memory products in Japan will grow by only 3 percent in the second half of the business year to next March 31, compared with an original forecast of 9.9 percent growth. (AFX, Bloomberg)

Thai Tariff Cut Boosts Car Output

Agence France-Press
TOKYO — Japanese automakers said Monday they were increasing production of cars in Thailand following a drastic cut in import tariffs on auto parts in the country.

The top Japanese automaker, Toyota Motor Corp., raised its monthly car production in Thailand by 50 percent, to 3,000 cars, in July and is considering further increases in output next year, a Toyota spokeswoman said.

Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-largest automaker, said it planned to boost its annual production of cars by 50 percent to 19,000.

Mazda Motor Corp. said it planned to increase

annual car output by about 2.5 times, to 3,360 units, this year.

Mitsubishi Motors Corp. and Honda Motor Co. have also started increasing production, company spokesmen said.

The automakers said the moves were in response to a cut in import tariffs on auto parts for knockdown production from 110 percent to 20 percent in July last year.

Thailand's abolition of a commodity tax in January also brought a surge in demand for cars.

Industry sources said the Thai automobile market is expected to grow from 270,000 vehicles last year to 450,000 by 1995.

Loan Losses Winding Down At Big Australian Banks

AFP-Excl News
SYDNEY — Australian banks are over the worst of their loan losses but little substantial improvement in their position is expected soon, analysts said Monday.

"The system as a whole has stabilized," said Craig Drummond, finance sector analyst with J.B. Wre & Son. "Major corporate defaults declined over the past six months, and it is my feeling that corporate bankruptcies have now peaked and are moving down."

The problem assets of Westpac Banking Corp., National Australia Bank and ANZ Banking Group total 8.9 percent of their loans and acceptances, according to a study by Moody's Investors Service.

It calculated that problem loans range from Westpac's 10.3 percent to 5.8 percent for National Australia Bank, although this will rise to about 7.1 percent if its merger with Bank of New Zealand proceeds.

Together, the banks' problem assets equal a "very high" 74 percent of combined equity and loan-loss reserves, Moody's noted.

The key to the outlook for the banks is their asset values, and especially the outlook for commercial property prices, analysts said.

Mr. Drummond said commercial real estate prices "are edging lower, so some extra provisioning may be needed."

Westpac's large portfolio is dominated by big projects where the market is most illiquid. ANZ also has a large commercial property exposure but it is not dominated by big projects, Moody's said.

National Australia has a comparatively smaller portfolio, it added.

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TIME
INTERNATIONAL

THE WORLD'S NEWSMAGAZINE

NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

| Symbol | Price | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|
| IBM | 115.00 | +0.25 |
| MSFT | 68.00 | +0.12 |
| ORCL | 45.00 | +0.10 |
| GE | 35.00 | +0.05 |
| GM | 25.00 | +0.02 |
| AMZN | 15.00 | +0.01 |
| GOOG | 10.00 | +0.01 |
| DIS | 20.00 | +0.03 |
| WMT | 18.00 | +0.02 |
| CVX | 40.00 | +0.08 |
| BP | 30.00 | +0.05 |
| PG | 28.00 | +0.04 |
| KO | 22.00 | +0.01 |
| PEP | 20.00 | +0.02 |
| UNION | 15.00 | +0.01 |
| DUK | 12.00 | +0.01 |
| WELLS | 10.00 | +0.01 |
| JP | 8.00 | +0.01 |
| WFC | 7.00 | +0.01 |
| TRV | 6.00 | +0.01 |
| AXP | 5.00 | +0.01 |
| ELI | 4.00 | +0.01 |
| MRK | 3.00 | +0.01 |
| ABB | 2.00 | +0.01 |
| AMT | 1.50 | +0.01 |
| INTL | 1.00 | +0.01 |
| SPY | 100.00 | +0.50 |

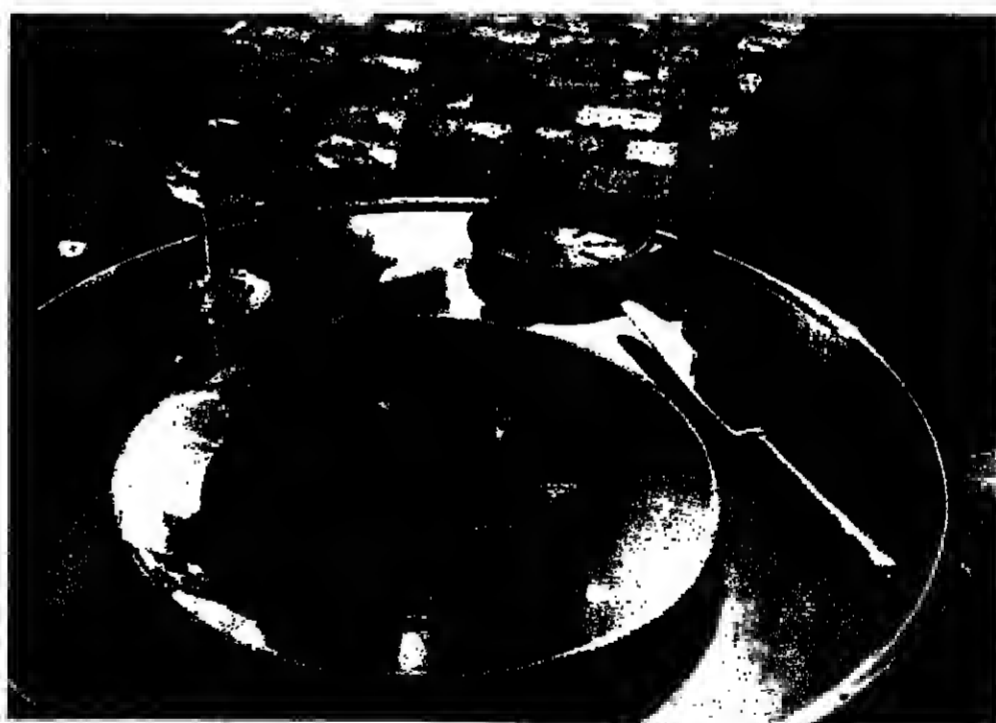
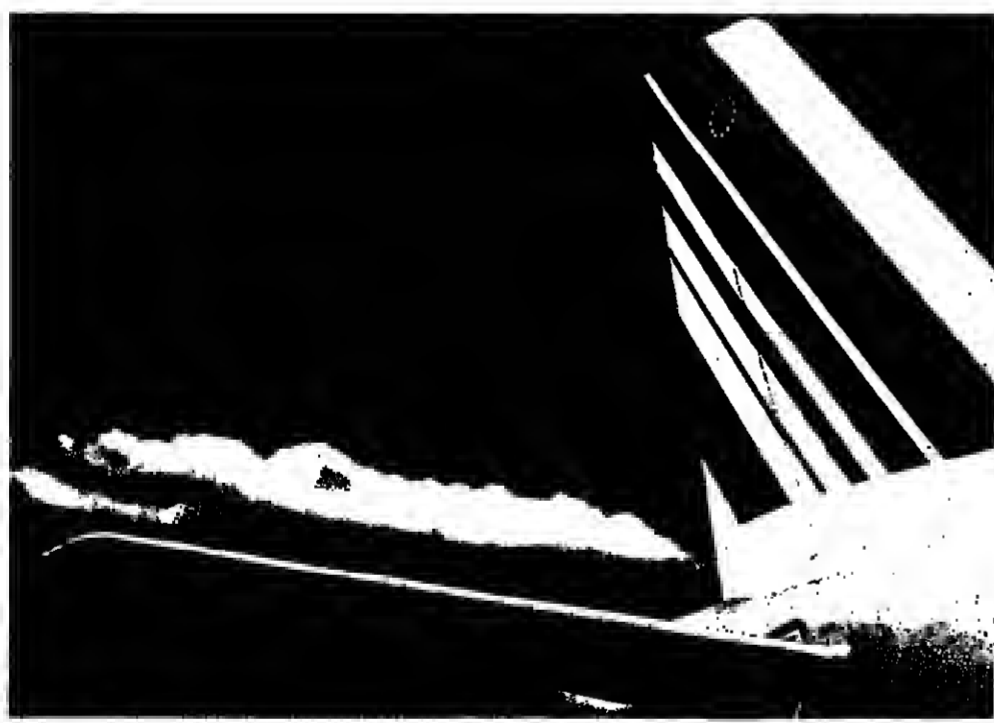
| Symbol | Price | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|
| INTL | 1.00 | +0.01 |
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| AMT | 1.50 | +0.01 |
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Central Europe Cool to U.S. Trade Zone

New York Times Service
PRAGUE — Central Europe has reacted coolly to President George Bush's recent proposal to establish a free-trade zone with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

Since the president raised the idea in a speech in Detroit on Sept. 10, policy makers and newspapers in Central Europe have politely dismissed it as largely irrelevant and incompatible with efforts to speed the countries' integration into the European Community.

"We are very pleased with the offer, but we will have to examine it in the context of our relations with the EC," said Miroslav Somol, head of the multilateral trade policy department at Czechoslovakia's Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Mr. Somol said U.S. officials had not consulted his government on the idea. Suggesting that the proposal could have been a throwaway campaign phrase, Mr. Somol added, "Everybody knows how it is with these pre-election statements."

He said, as did editorialists in several Prague newspapers, that American exporters of grain and other products would be likely to benefit if

trade barriers with the United States were removed.

Although they have doubted during the last two years, Czechoslovak sales to the United States — machinery, transportation equipment, textiles and glass — still account for only 2.5 percent of the country's total exports.

A Hungarian under secretary of state, Istvan Major, wrote in a leading Hungarian newspaper that the idea was "not compatible with a full-fledged entry of Hungary into the European Community." But in an apparent nod at the Community for faster movement, he added that Mr. Bush's idea could be "an acceptable alternative" if it appeared that Hungary's European integration would take more than 10 years.

Vaclav Klaus, prime minister of the Czech region of Czechoslovakia, said he would seek more details on the proposals from U.S. officials. But the Czechoslovak press agency has quoted him as saying it would be "absurd" to create a free-trade zone with the United States before creating one with Western Europe.

Since Communism collapsed, Central Europe has sharply shifted its trade away from

other former Communist countries and toward the European Community.

Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland have each signed an interim association agreement with the European Community intended to prepare them for full membership within 10 years. The agreements have increased the access of Central European goods to Western Europe while imposing few reciprocal obligations on their still-weak post-Communist economies.

But Czechoslovakia's plan to split into Czech and Slovak states in January has slowed the country's road to the West. This month the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, started discussing formal ratification of the association agreements with Hungary and Poland but put off discussion of Czechoslovakia.

EC officials, eager to minimize the economic and political disruptions from the split, have told Czech and Slovak officials that they must conclude a strong, comprehensive customs union between themselves.

If not, the two successor states were recently warned, each will have to renegotiate a new association agreement from scratch, possibly with less favorable terms.

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

| High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yield % | PE | 52 High | 52 Low | Change |
|---------|---------|-------------|------|---------|----|---------|---------|--------|
| 110 1/4 | 109 3/4 | IBM | 3.00 | 2.7 | 13 | 110 1/4 | 109 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 100 1/4 | 99 3/4 | Microsoft | 0.00 | 0.0 | 15 | 100 1/4 | 99 3/4 | + 1/4 |
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| 40 1/4 | 39 3/4 | Amgen | 0.00 | 0.0 | 28 | 40 1/4 | 39 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 30 1/4 | 29 3/4 | Genentech | 0.00 | 0.0 | 30 | 30 1/4 | 29 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 20 1/4 | 19 3/4 | Amgen | 0.00 | 0.0 | 32 | 20 1/4 | 19 3/4 | + 1/4 |

AMEX

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

| High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yield % | PE | 52 High | 52 Low | Change |
|---------|---------|-------------|------|---------|----|---------|---------|--------|
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| 100 1/4 | 99 3/4 | Microsoft | 0.00 | 0.0 | 15 | 100 1/4 | 99 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 90 1/4 | 89 3/4 | Intel | 0.00 | 0.0 | 18 | 90 1/4 | 89 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 80 1/4 | 79 3/4 | Oracle | 0.00 | 0.0 | 20 | 80 1/4 | 79 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 70 1/4 | 69 3/4 | Sun | 0.00 | 0.0 | 22 | 70 1/4 | 69 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 60 1/4 | 59 3/4 | Compaq | 0.00 | 0.0 | 24 | 60 1/4 | 59 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 50 1/4 | 49 3/4 | PerkinElmer | 0.00 | 0.0 | 26 | 50 1/4 | 49 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 40 1/4 | 39 3/4 | Amgen | 0.00 | 0.0 | 28 | 40 1/4 | 39 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 30 1/4 | 29 3/4 | Genentech | 0.00 | 0.0 | 30 | 30 1/4 | 29 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 20 1/4 | 19 3/4 | Amgen | 0.00 | 0.0 | 32 | 20 1/4 | 19 3/4 | + 1/4 |

| High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yield % | PE | 52 High | 52 Low | Change |
|---------|---------|-------------|------|---------|----|---------|---------|--------|
| 110 1/4 | 109 3/4 | IBM | 3.00 | 2.7 | 13 | 110 1/4 | 109 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 100 1/4 | 99 3/4 | Microsoft | 0.00 | 0.0 | 15 | 100 1/4 | 99 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 90 1/4 | 89 3/4 | Intel | 0.00 | 0.0 | 18 | 90 1/4 | 89 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 80 1/4 | 79 3/4 | Oracle | 0.00 | 0.0 | 20 | 80 1/4 | 79 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 70 1/4 | 69 3/4 | Sun | 0.00 | 0.0 | 22 | 70 1/4 | 69 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 60 1/4 | 59 3/4 | Compaq | 0.00 | 0.0 | 24 | 60 1/4 | 59 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 50 1/4 | 49 3/4 | PerkinElmer | 0.00 | 0.0 | 26 | 50 1/4 | 49 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 40 1/4 | 39 3/4 | Amgen | 0.00 | 0.0 | 28 | 40 1/4 | 39 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 30 1/4 | 29 3/4 | Genentech | 0.00 | 0.0 | 30 | 30 1/4 | 29 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 20 1/4 | 19 3/4 | Amgen | 0.00 | 0.0 | 32 | 20 1/4 | 19 3/4 | + 1/4 |

| High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yield % | PE | 52 High | 52 Low | Change |
|---------|---------|-------------|------|---------|----|---------|---------|--------|
| 110 1/4 | 109 3/4 | IBM | 3.00 | 2.7 | 13 | 110 1/4 | 109 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 100 1/4 | 99 3/4 | Microsoft | 0.00 | 0.0 | 15 | 100 1/4 | 99 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 90 1/4 | 89 3/4 | Intel | 0.00 | 0.0 | 18 | 90 1/4 | 89 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 80 1/4 | 79 3/4 | Oracle | 0.00 | 0.0 | 20 | 80 1/4 | 79 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 70 1/4 | 69 3/4 | Sun | 0.00 | 0.0 | 22 | 70 1/4 | 69 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 60 1/4 | 59 3/4 | Compaq | 0.00 | 0.0 | 24 | 60 1/4 | 59 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 50 1/4 | 49 3/4 | PerkinElmer | 0.00 | 0.0 | 26 | 50 1/4 | 49 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 40 1/4 | 39 3/4 | Amgen | 0.00 | 0.0 | 28 | 40 1/4 | 39 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 30 1/4 | 29 3/4 | Genentech | 0.00 | 0.0 | 30 | 30 1/4 | 29 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| 20 1/4 | 19 3/4 | Amgen | 0.00 | 0.0 | 32 | 20 1/4 | 19 3/4 | + 1/4 |



FRANCE

SPORTS BASEBALL

Uncertainties Dog the Giants In 'Last' Game

By Michael Martinez
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — What irony. On the day the San Francisco Giants may have played their last game in San Francisco, the sky was cloudless, the sun was bright and warm and the fans filled nearly every seat in Candlestick Park.

It should have been this way every summer since 1958, the year the Giants arrived in California from New York. But instead they endured long, windswept days and dank, foggy nights. Up until Sunday, when they played their final home game before they pack up and leave for St. Petersburg, Florida.

Or will they? No one really knows yet, and so the afternoon was part nostalgia, part good times. Why waste the sunshine?

It was, in some ways, a day like any other. The players dressed and took batting practice, the fans called out for autographs, the reporters gathered in front of the dugout in search of interviews. But there was no collective emotion, no sense that this was a day no one would ever forget.

"If you don't know what to feel, you don't know how to act," said Matt Williams, the Giants' third baseman. "We're kind of numb to a certain extent. We don't know what's going to happen, so it's tough for us to get nostalgic."

The uncertainty lies in the status of the franchise, which has been tentatively sold to a Florida group but which could also remain here pending an offer expected this week from a local group of buyers. Baseball owners, who must vote to approve a sale, seem in no hurry to consider either bid.

All of this left fans wondering if Sunday was their last chance to salute the team or if this was just the end of another miserable season.

"You listen to the radio for news and you get your hopes up, and then they go down," said Jeff Truce of Turlock, California, a round-trip driver of almost four hours from Candlestick Park.

Still, there was no real pall hanging over Candlestick as the game began. The organist played "You Keep Me Hanging On" — an appropriate tune given the team's state of limbo — and fans rose to give the Giants an ovation as they took the field.

But then reality set in: The Cincinnati Reds scored two runs in the first inning, and a turnout of 45,630 spectators, short of a sellout by more than 16,000, booed Larry Carter, the Giants' rookie starter, when he surrendered another run in the sixth.

For the record, the last out was a fly ball hit by Darren Lewis to center fielder Dave Martinez that ended a rally with Giants on second and third and the score 3-2.

Despite fears that fans would try to tear up pieces of grass there were no incidents. Instead, the players gathered in front of the dugout after the game and tipped their caps to the fans.

"The fans feel the same way we do," said first baseman Will Clark. "They don't know what's going on. We've had this all year long. It's getting old, not just for the players but for the front office."

Between the top and the bottom of the seventh inning, the fans stood and sang "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," and perhaps then, in that one moment, they felt a sense of unity that they might be watching their team for the last time.

They hoped it wasn't so. "They're uncertain," Williams had said. "We know if we're going to have jobs next year. They don't know if they're going to have a team."



Walt Weiss, the Oakland shortstop, got Scott Fletcher down after a chase between first and second, but neither Fletcher nor his Brewers were out.

Young Rallies the 49ers In Battle of New Orleans

The Associated Press

Steve Young's legs and Mike Cofer's toe were enough to put the San Francisco 49ers back on top in the NFC West.

Young, the National Football League's second-ranked passer entering the game, ran for 67 yards and set up his team's only touchdown, and Cofer kicked three field goals as the 49ers defeated the Saints, 16-10, Sunday night in New Orleans.

In each of their first three games, the 49ers had scored 31 points.

"Every time we come down here it's a tough game," said San Francisco's coach, George Seifert. "They have a fine team and the fans get behind them."

The most important of Young's seven carries was a 25-yard dash that set up the touchdown. "There were times we might have sacked another quarterback," said Jim Mora, coach of the Saints. "He was able to escape the rush and get a lot of yardage on the ground. This guy's an exceptional athlete."

Cofer came into the game 3 for 7 on field goals this season, but was perfect in three tries. His 26-yard kick broke a 10-all tie in the fourth quarter and he kicked a 42-yarder about 4 minutes later.

That was just enough to hold off the Saints, whose last of five turnovers came when Eric Davis intercepted Bobby Hebert's pass in the end zone in the final seconds.

It was a vast improvement for the 49ers, who

came into the game ranked 27th on defense.

Peckers 17, Steelers 3: Brett Favre, in his first NFL start, threw two touchdown passes for Green Bay after mistakes by his special teams led to visiting Pittsburgh's first loss.

Gary Anderson's field goal in the first quarter gave Pittsburgh a 3-0 lead, but Favre followed a blocked field goal kick with a 76-yard scoring pass to Sterling Sharpe to the second quarter, then hit Robert Brooks with an 8-yarder in the fourth quarter after a muffed punt.

Dolphins 19, Seahawks 17: Dan Marino, in his first game in Seattle's Kingdome, passed 15 yards to Fred Banks with 2:15 left for Miami's only touchdown.

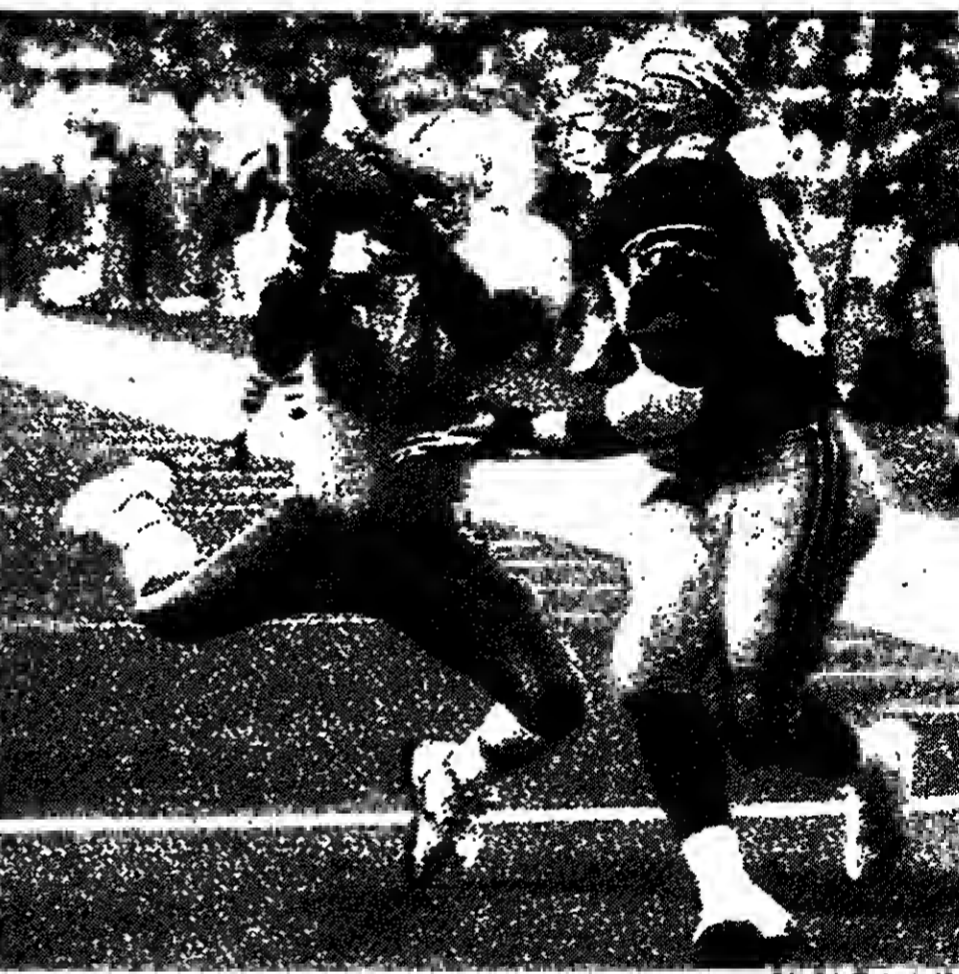
Marino drove the Dolphins 80 yards in 12 plays with the help of backup quarterback Scott Mitchell. Mitchell threw an 18-yard pass to Tony Martin on a third-and-10 play, putting the ball on the Seattle 16 with 3:44 left, after Marino was knocked woody with a concussion. Marino came back for the next play.

Pete Stoyanovich kicked field goals of 53, 31, 36 and 27 yards for the Dolphins.

Rams 18, Jets 10: Kevin Greene and Larry Keim came up with key defensive plays and the Los Angeles kept visiting New York winless.

Greene sacked quarterback Browning Nagle for a safety just before halftime, then set up one of Tony Zendejas' three field goals with a fumble recovery in the fourth quarter.

Keim's interception of Nagle to the final period set up Zendejas' last field goal and gave the Rams some breathing room.



Bryan Cox lunged to intercept a pass meant for Seattle's John Williams and helped Miami win.

NFL ROUNDUP

San Francisco 49ers 16, New Orleans Saints 10; Pittsburgh Steelers 3, Green Bay Packers 17; Miami Dolphins 19, Seattle Seahawks 17; Los Angeles Rams 18, New York Jets 10; Dallas Cowboys 17, San Diego Chargers 10; Cincinnati Bengals 17, Cleveland Browns 10; Tampa Bay Buccaneers 17, Houston Oilers 10; Kansas City Chiefs 17, Denver Broncos 10; New England Patriots 17, Buffalo Bills 10; Minnesota Vikings 17, Chicago Bears 10; Washington Redskins 17, Atlanta Falcons 10; New York Giants 17, Philadelphia Eagles 10; Detroit Lions 17, Oakland Raiders 10; San Francisco 49ers 16, New Orleans Saints 10; Pittsburgh Steelers 3, Green Bay Packers 17; Miami Dolphins 19, Seattle Seahawks 17; Los Angeles Rams 18, New York Jets 10; Dallas Cowboys 17, San Diego Chargers 10; Cincinnati Bengals 17, Cleveland Browns 10; Tampa Bay Buccaneers 17, Houston Oilers 10; Kansas City Chiefs 17, Denver Broncos 10; New England Patriots 17, Buffalo Bills 10; Minnesota Vikings 17, Chicago Bears 10; Washington Redskins 17, Atlanta Falcons 10; New York Giants 17, Philadelphia Eagles 10; Detroit Lions 17, Oakland Raiders 10.

FOOTBALL

San Francisco 49ers 16, New Orleans Saints 10; Pittsburgh Steelers 3, Green Bay Packers 17; Miami Dolphins 19, Seattle Seahawks 17; Los Angeles Rams 18, New York Jets 10; Dallas Cowboys 17, San Diego Chargers 10; Cincinnati Bengals 17, Cleveland Browns 10; Tampa Bay Buccaneers 17, Houston Oilers 10; Kansas City Chiefs 17, Denver Broncos 10; New England Patriots 17, Buffalo Bills 10; Minnesota Vikings 17, Chicago Bears 10; Washington Redskins 17, Atlanta Falcons 10; New York Giants 17, Philadelphia Eagles 10; Detroit Lions 17, Oakland Raiders 10.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---------------|----|----|------|----|
| Toronto | 92 | 67 | .576 | 0 |
| Atlanta | 87 | 72 | .547 | 5 |
| Baltimore | 84 | 75 | .527 | 8 |
| New York | 74 | 85 | .465 | 18 |
| Cleveland | 73 | 86 | .458 | 19 |
| Detroit | 72 | 87 | .450 | 20 |
| Los Angeles | 68 | 91 | .429 | 24 |
| Philadelphia | 67 | 92 | .421 | 25 |
| Chicago | 66 | 93 | .414 | 26 |
| St. Louis | 65 | 94 | .407 | 27 |
| San Francisco | 64 | 95 | .400 | 28 |
| Minnesota | 63 | 96 | .393 | 29 |
| Seattle | 62 | 97 | .386 | 30 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---------------|----|----|------|----|
| Toronto | 92 | 67 | .576 | 0 |
| Atlanta | 87 | 72 | .547 | 5 |
| Baltimore | 84 | 75 | .527 | 8 |
| New York | 74 | 85 | .465 | 18 |
| Cleveland | 73 | 86 | .458 | 19 |
| Detroit | 72 | 87 | .450 | 20 |
| Los Angeles | 68 | 91 | .429 | 24 |
| Philadelphia | 67 | 92 | .421 | 25 |
| Chicago | 66 | 93 | .414 | 26 |
| St. Louis | 65 | 94 | .407 | 27 |
| San Francisco | 64 | 95 | .400 | 28 |
| Minnesota | 63 | 96 | .393 | 29 |
| Seattle | 62 | 97 | .386 | 30 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|----|------|----|
| Pittsburgh | 93 | 66 | .586 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 79 | 80 | .494 | 14 |
| Chicago | 75 | 84 | .472 | 18 |
| New York | 69 | 90 | .435 | 24 |
| Philadelphia | 68 | 91 | .428 | 25 |
| Atlanta | 67 | 92 | .421 | 26 |
| Cincinnati | 66 | 93 | .414 | 27 |
| San Diego | 65 | 94 | .407 | 28 |
| Houston | 64 | 95 | .400 | 29 |
| Los Angeles | 63 | 96 | .393 | 30 |

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|---|---|-------|------|
| Buffalo | 4 | 0 | 1.000 | 12.5 |
| Atlanta | 3 | 0 | 1.000 | 12.5 |
| Indianapolis | 2 | 0 | 1.000 | 12.5 |
| New England | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 12.5 |
| N.Y. Jets | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 12.5 |

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-------------|---|---|------|------|
| Houston | 3 | 1 | .750 | 14.5 |
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 1 | .750 | 14.5 |
| Cincinnati | 3 | 1 | .750 | 14.5 |
| Cleveland | 3 | 1 | .750 | 14.5 |
| Denver | 2 | 1 | .667 | 16.5 |
| Kansas City | 2 | 1 | .667 | 16.5 |
| Seattle | 2 | 1 | .667 | 16.5 |
| LA Raiders | 2 | 1 | .667 | 16.5 |
| San Diego | 2 | 1 | .667 | 16.5 |

THE AP TOP 25

| Rank | Team | W | L | Pct. |
|------|--------------------|----|---|-------|
| 1 | Washington | 14 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 2 | Atlanta | 12 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 3 | Florida St. | 11 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 4 | Michigan | 10 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 5 | Texas A&M | 10 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 6 | Tennessee | 9 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 7 | Texas | 9 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 8 | Alabama | 9 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 9 | Georgia | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 10 | North Carolina | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 11 | UCLA | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 12 | Colorado | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 13 | Florida | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 14 | Virginia | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 15 | Nebraska | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 16 | Georgia Tech | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 17 | Syracuse | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 18 | Stanford | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 19 | Ole Miss | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 20 | Southern Cal | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 21 | North Carolina St. | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 22 | East Carolina | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 23 | Georgia Tech | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 24 | Mississippi St. | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |
| 25 | Clemson | 8 | 0 | 1.000 |

SIDELINES

NFL Dolphins Make Jackson Offer

NEW YORK (AP) — The Miami Dolphins have made a contract offer to free agent Keith Jackson. But his agent said Monday that the three-time Pro Bowl tight end will wait until Tuesday to decide his future.

Miami Loses Star Defensive End

CORAL GABLES, Fla. (AP) — The University of Miami's stand-out defensive end, Rusty Medaris, has undergone surgery on his left knee, dislocated in Saturday's 9-7 victory over Arizona, and the coach, Dennis Erickson said, "I don't know if he'll play next year."

For the Record

Police in Turin, Italy, said Monday that 40 people, twice as many as first reported, had been injured in fighting before Sunday's Italian league match between Juventus and Roma. Half the injured remained hospitalized with fractures.

Quotable

Joe Paterno, Penn State's football coach, warning his team about pregame hype: "I told them publicity is like poison — it won't hurt you if you don't swallow it."

Davis Cup

EUROPEAN ZONE Group Two, Third Round Luxembourg 5, Greece 0; Jacques Hladik def. Youssef Boushaki, 6-1, 7-5; Steve Brack def. Andrej Plesch, 7-6, 6-4.

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ART BUCHWALD

Send 'em to Vietnam

WASHINGTON — There is a simple solution to the controversy over the war records of Bill Clinton and Dan Quayle. The two are accused of having used political influence to stay out of the hostilities in Indochina.



Buchwald

The way to solve it is that instead of debating the issue over and over again in some clammy network studio, both Clinton and Quayle should go to Vietnam, in full uniform, and show the American public if they really have the right stuff.

25 Years Later, Monterey Sounds

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — A California label is putting out the sounds of the Monterey International Pop Festival in 1967, which featured Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin and The Who.

To make sure that the idea was viable I made some telephone calls. The first one was to Hanoi asking if they had any objection to Clinton and Quayle coming over and taking a few hills to help them in the presidential campaign.

I then called Governor Clinton's top aide. "Good news. I've fixed it so that the governor can still go to Vietnam."

"That's a hypothetical question." "It's not hypothetical. It's all laid on the Vietnamese say that it's O. K. with them, providing that Clinton and Quayle leave the hills the way they found them."

Is New York's Nightlife Dead or Alive?

By Peter Stevenson

NEW YORK — The sniping has already begun. "I've seen parts of Webster Hall. It doesn't look too interesting," said Eric Goode, the designer of USA, a Times Square nightclub that will open in November.

These three clubs — 75,000 square feet (6,900 square meters) of remodeled, rewired, reconceptualized space scheduled to open by the end of this year — are not cozy little supper clubs like Nell's or MR. Webster Hall, USA and Tunnel will be cavernous, 150-decibel, velvet-rope, up-all-night megaliths. These are clubs meant to settle, once and for all, the most pressing frivolous question of the decade: Is nightlife dead or alive in New York?

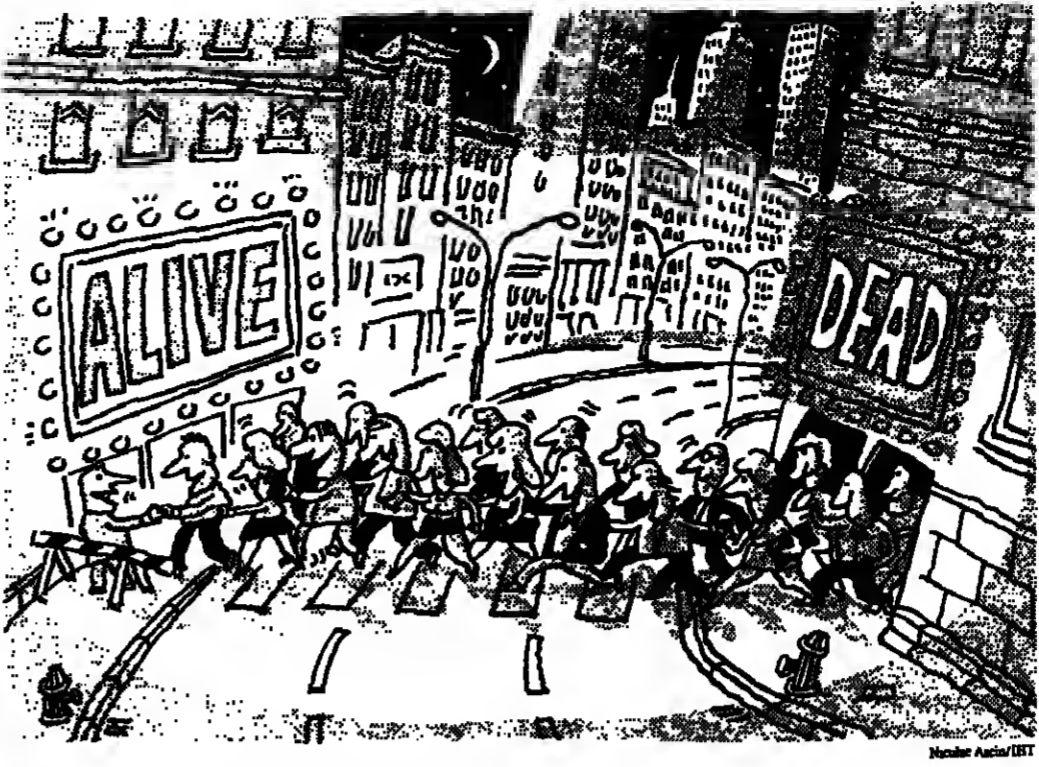


Illustration by Bob

people organized by Susanne Bartsch, the diva of downtown, or what was downtown. "I love the way they fixed it up," she said. Bartsch is known for the monthly parties she used to give at the Copacabana.

"Lots of kinky elements, S and M stuff, transsexual imagery. Very sleazy. The VIP lounge, designed by Thierry Mugler, will be bondage- and fetish-inspired." Helmut Newton has been asked to design the bathrooms.

End for the Bitter End? Tom Paxton, the folk singer, saw the Bitter End as a "place to learn, to be bad, a place where you could clock your hours, learn what worked and didn't."

But now, if the club's landlords have their way, The New York Times reports, the 32-year-old Greenwich Village coffeehouse-cum-performance showcase and former home of Carly Simon, Joni Mitchell and Judy Collins might become a nostalgic relic.

PEOPLE

Geldof the Interviewer: Big Names, but Not Lies

Bob Geldof, the Irish rock star who organized the 1986 "Aid" concert in London, has gone down to more sober business and made his much publicized Monday doing interviews for his new show. His first interview featured Prime Minister Paul Keating.

Is there a fight brewing over the Ouzasis fortune? Stelios Papanastasiou, chairman of the Ouzasis foundation, said Monday in Athens that he and other executors of the will of Christina Ouzasi were fighting a claim by her ex-husband, Thierry Roussel, to be her heir in place of their daughter Adiana. The foundation manages the fortune, estimated at more than \$500 million, left by Christina's father, Aristotele Ouzasi.

Rapper Ice-T will appear in a San Diego concert this week but he has agreed not to perform "Cop Killer." He won't perform at upcoming shows in Los Angeles because of fears of violence.

A Cypriot court threw out a charge of plagiarism by Costas Simitis, a Cypriot writer, against Italian novelist Umberto Eco. Simitis had alleged that Eco, in "The Name of the Rose," had copied his history "The Excommunicated."

Queen Elizabeth II, who won \$100 million (£107 million) was including state-owned assets in her personal fortune, is one of the 10th richest women in the world, according to BusinessWeek magazine. She goes to the machine to rule and a businesswoman, she is said to be. Her husband, Prince Philip, is said to have £250 million, the amount of which she is said to have inherited.

A museum honoring the French film star Jean Seberg and Mr. Meriel, north of Paris. Seberg was born in 1928 and died in 1979.

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